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RELIGION IN EDUCATION.

One does not look to judicial pronouncements for "good reading" in the literary sense. The decisions of the courts are usually couched in technical language, and employ a traditional jargon which, whatever the force of its logic, is not characterized by that power to charm which we naturally demand of any writing that is to claim our attention as literature. But if we are willing to dispense with charm upon occasion, and be content with force and cogency, we may sometimes derive a considerable degree of satisfaction from the final statement of judicial authority upon a controverted question, particularly if that question concerns some matter of deep and vital interest. The place of religion in public education undoubtedly offers a question of this sort, and those who take it to heart will do well to examine the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois which puts an end to religious exercises in the public schools of the commonwealth. This decision is a document of much weight and lucidity, and supports the position taken by the court with an argument which is essentially unanswerable. The pleas which have been urged against it, whether by the dissenting justices or by the zealots of the pulpit, are either shuffling evasions of the point at issue or appeals to the decisions made by weaker or more compromising benches in other States.

In the petition upon which this decision was made, the relators, being members of the Roman Catholic Church, averred that their children were forced by law to attend the public schools, and that while thus in attendance they were daily obliged to participate in exercises which included the reading of an unacceptable version of the Scriptures, the reciting in concert of a prayer not sanctioned by their church, and the singing of hymns repugnant to their faith. Furthermore, these children, while engaged in these exercises, were required to assume a devotional attitude in expression of their acquiescence. It was claimed that these several compulsions, taken collectively, amounted to a violation of their constitutional right of religious freedom. The fundamental law of Illinois guarantees "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious freedom and worship, without dis-

crimination," and the Court delivered its judgment in the following language:

"The exercises mentioned in the petition constitute worship. They are the ordinary forms of worship usually practised by Protestant Christian denominations. Their compulsory performance would be a violation of the constitutional guaranty of the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship. One does not enjoy the free exercise of religious worship who is compelled to join in any form of religious worship. . . . If the petitioners' children are required to join in the acts of worship, as alleged in the petition, against their consent and against the wishes of their parents, they are deprived of the freedom of religious worship guaranteed to them by the Constitution. . . . The free enjoyment of religious worship includes the freedom not to worship."

This is the gist of the argument, which is, of course, supported by an elaborate array of cited cases and historical facts. It places the State of Illinois upon firm ground, and definitely eliminates religion from our politics. All the pulling and hauling, all the "playing for position" that must accompany attempts to make the civil government the sponsor for religious observances, are made impossible by this simple declaration that religion is a matter of strictly private concern. It should be welcome to every serious person, not actuated by a sectarian motive, and having the real interests of religion at heart.

We say all this because history clearly shows that a complete severance of Church from State is the only solution of the problem that can have the stamp of finality. The century-long struggle of France over the Concordat, the half-century-long struggle of Italy over the temporal claims of the papacy, and the miserable squabbling over religious teaching at the public charge which still does so much to debase the political life of England, are examples that should be found sufficiently instructive were it not for the proverbial fact that there are none so blind as those who will not see. To sweep all religious controversies out of politics for good, should be the declared object of those who really believe that the principle of religious freedom is one of the foundation-stones of our government. It was an American commonwealth that as early as 1649 enacted the first written law of toleration in the English-speaking world, and it should be one of the noblest purposes of the American nation to carry out to its logical conclusion the movement thus inaugurated two and a half centuries ago.

It is not without regret that we acquiesce in this principle when its religious application involves, as in the case of the Illinois decision, the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. We regard a familiar acquaintance with the Bible as one of the most important elements of any education, both because the Authorized Version is incomparably the greatest prose treasure of English literature, and because it is a key to the understanding of what is best in the English literature of three subsequent centuries. Whatever is possible to be done to further an acquaintance with this great Book has our heartiest approval and support, provided only that it be not done at the cost of coercion of minorities in a matter with which majorities, however large, are not rightfully concerned. "It is precisely for the protection of the minority that constitutional limitations exist," says our decision; and no greater danger at present confronts our civilization that is found in the weakening hold of this vital truth upon men's minds. The alarm sounded by Herbert Spencer, a generation ago, and by Mill long before that, has been justified many times during the years that have since elapsed. It would be simply impossible, without maintaining an open sore in the body politic, to permit the Bible to be used in the public schools, because most of those who as instructors were using it would, some unconsciously, but more of sly and set purpose, make it the vehicle of teachings that could not fail to irritate their hearers and create dissensions among them. In fact, those who are loudest in demanding that the Bible be forced upon unwilling listeners would be the first to protest if it were treated strictly as a work of literary and ethical excellence, with no suggestion of a sanctity setting it apart from Shakespeare and Milton and Shelley. This is by no means their game, and their underlying purpose is one that the State has no right to countenance.

If we are to have a religious element in our public education, it must be conceived upon lines that have no relation to any scriptures, however sacred to some, or to any form of theological doctrine. What is both permissible and desirable is outlined by President Eliot, in a recent terse and closely-reasoned magazine article. It is a religion that is "a frame of mind, or a state of feeling, possible to men and women of any church or any sect." It is a religion without supernatural implications, based solely upon the everlasting ideals of goodness, beauty, and truth. It is a religion that will be imparted unconsciously by every lesson in history, literature, or science. It is a religion that will be intimately bound up with the discipline and social life of the school, and that will be known by its fruits of gentleness, and helpfulness, and consideration of the rights of

others, and acquiescence in the paramount claims of the general good over the individual desire. This may not be what the narrow-minded call religion, but it is the precious precipitate of all the turbid solutions of all the creeds.

THACKERAY AND DICKENS — A CONTRAST AND COMPARISON.

A complete assay of any great author, a quantitative and qualitative analysis, is an elaborate process; and the materials and implements used ought to be free from imperfections. A subjective alloy falsifies the result, though it may be interesting as a revelation of the critic himself. The public at large jumps at its conclusion, generally by the way of comparison. This man differs from this other in such or such a way. When writers come in pairs, the task of taste is simplified. Goethe's remark that the German public ought to be glad that it had two such fine fellows as Schiller and himself without setting them up against each other, is just enough, but the instinct of the world to balance them is inevitable. And so with Shakespeare and Milton, Keats and Shelley, Dickens and Thackeray. For a brief determinationof qualities, — criticism at a glimpse, — there is no better method than such comparison. If there were any absolute standard, all talents could be referred to that; but as there is no literary yard-measure deposited in any Government office, it is an interesting process to get two men who represent contrasted and complementary qualities in art and coax them to reveal each other's merits and defects.

It seems to me that there is one great and overwhelming distinction between the art of Thackeray and that of Dickens. The art of the former is almost purely intellectual; that of the latter is physically based — is preëminently sensuous. Sensuousness is the poet's gift. It takes account of the sights, sounds, scents of nature; of the forms, faces, gestures, all the visible charactery of humanity, and it relates all these things together, arriving not only at objective presentation but at almost the same kind of tone as the related values of great pictures can achieve. Thackeray is of course not utterly without this gift,—few writers are. But with Dickens, light and darkness, the aspects of nature, the look of town or village streets, the personalities of old inns and houses, the physical characteristics of his people, are the very warp of his work. He really painted us an England of his own. Far too often, indeed, in dealing with men and women, he is obsessed by his corporeal imagination, and his creations almost disappear behind their physical signature. Carker's teeth, Quilp's deformity, the dwarfishness of the Dolls' Dressmaker, are too much in evidence. Thackeray's method is that of high comedy — pure dialogue with only the accessory of his own choric moralizing. Scene, costume, personal appearance, must be largely supposed.

This is the difference between epic and dramatic art. Either may result in vital and visualized creations. But in the case of the *dramatis personæ* of the two authors in question, it seems indubitable that those of Dickens are more vividly realized than those of his rival. Certainly they have made more impression on the world. The two Wellers, Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness, Sairy Gamp, Pecksniff, Micawber, and a score of others, belong in the roll of the world's great comic creations, where it would be futile to say that any of Thackeray's people can be found. Is this because they are more original and eccentric? It cannot be because they are truer to actual life. Thackeray's reasoned-out characters are much nearer to the fact in humanity. They change, grow, develop, and seldom exceed probability. Dickens's beings are out of all bounds; they are like nothing that ever was before; they are struck out at one blow, and never alter throughout the course of their imagined existences. Yet the world accepts them as types, and accuses nature of copying from Dickens. I suppose all the great figures of fiction are made in this way. They are symbols. They are cast by the fused powers of creative imagination. Thackeray, with his colder intellectual processes and his more careful copying of truth, never achieves anything like their validity and vitality. The very way — half wistful, half skeptical — that Thackeray plays with his characters, treating them as puppets to be explained, criticized, laughed at, betrays a lack of faith which is fatal to great creation. Shakespeare, for instance, never has any doubts about his heroes or his monsters or his lovely girls. Thackeray, having pulled both his thistles and his roses to pieces, can hardly complain if the world refuses to reassemble them.

It is almost a commonplace of criticism that Thackeray is a great master of style, and that Dickens is rather a secondary performer on the organ of language. If the test of style be an easy and even flow, the university and clubman's air, matter full of allusiveness yet free from pedantry, then Thackeray's is a standard. One page is as good as another; sentence follows sentence in flawless sequence. In comparison, Dickens is mannered, extravagant, strained. Yet the *vivida vis* is his. His are those collocations of words so apt, so pat to the occasion or character, that they are caught up by the public and become by-words. I cannot recall a single phrase of Thackeray's which has passed into general use; but there are scores of sayings by Dickens which are proverbial. In descriptive work there is no equality between the two. The sensuous quality of Dickens's mind, already noted, gives his language a picturesqueness, a distinctness of form and color, which Thackeray cannot pretend to rival. Hundreds of his scenes are impressed upon our minds to one that we can recall of Thackeray's. When mannerism and extravagance are urged against him, we can

only point out the fact that they are faults of nearly all great English stylists — of Shakespeare, Milton, Burke. Energy and enthusiasm are far more the essence of great style than good taste, propriety, and restraint. The first-named qualities are gifts of the genial soul; the last, of the sober judgment. Fecundity of thought and feeling and imagination is the necessary basis of good style; order and propriety come afterward. Thackeray's style is only the best second-rate; that of Dickens has much of the stamp of the masters. It was so overwhelmingly successful from the first, it was so copied and imitated and adulterated, that readers in time grew tired of it, and turned for relief to Thackeray's pellucid but comparatively tame method of writing. This last is certainly taking, but it is neither rich in manner nor full in matter. Whether in the easy chit-chat of his essays, or in the somewhat platitudinous moralizing of his novels, what he has to say does not seem to be either new or important. He harps too much on one string. After the conclusions of Ecclesiastes have been reiterated a thousand times, we seem to grow familiar with them. When a writer tells us so often that everything is sawdust, we begin to suspect that the style in which he says this is sawdust also. Arnold would not allow that Addison was a first-rate prose classic, because, however admirable his manner, his matter was not important enough. But Addison in a score of places is more important and profound than Thackeray ever is. I do not say that Dickens ever reaches any great heights of meaning, but he has the art of notable and rememberable expression in prose.

It is always difficult, in a literary parallel like this, to avoid using one of the pair as a whipping-boy for the other. Assuredly, in dealing with life, Thackeray has his points of superiority. If Dickens is the more universal, Thackeray is the more highly specialized: he knows more and sympathizes better with the educated strata of mankind than Dickens. His intelligent reasoning creations are far more real. They are in his line, whether good or evil. Warrington and Pendennis are successes where Nickleby and Pip are not; and if Becky Sharp and Deuceace are not any more powerfully conceived than Bill Sykes and the Artful Dodger, they at least show an intellectual rather than an emotional trend in their creator.

On the whole, I should say that Dickens is a great genius and Thackeray only a great talent. I should rank the former as fourth or fifth in the list of supreme English creative artists which includes Shakespeare, Milton, Chaucer, and Scott, — Thackeray taking his place in the ranks of the novelists and satirists. Dickens's world is a homely world; it has not the largeness, the grandeur, or the beauty of those regions where rule the great poets and romance writers whom I have named. Yet if a homely world, it is often a happy one; which is more than can be said of Thackeray's domain. "Pickwick" at least is a perennial fountain of joy for all the world.

CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

CASUAL COMMENT.

THE AMERICO-COCKNEY SIMPLIFIED SPELLING CONFERENCE, as an esteemed English contemporary ("The Saturday Review," to be explicit) calls it, has assembled, done its feeble worst, and dispersed. In England, the home of the more resolutely conservative spellers, are also and not unnaturally to be found the extreme radicals, who would outdo our friends of No. 1 Madison Avenue in transmogrifying the written form of our common language. But the storm of disapproval of all such pseudo-philological antics rages even more violently there than here. In the opinion of the above-mentioned journal, "to 'simplify' the English language in the way certain faddy professors and professional cranks desire would be a crime of sickening magnitude. The theft of a thousand La Giocondas would be nothing to it. . . . We consider these silly and mischievous people to be quite as dangerous as political anarchists, and would suggest the suppression of their meetings by a police-raid." That, however, would be giving the aid and comfort of martyrdom to their cause. The latest leaflet issued by the American Simplified Spelling Board announces the election of seven new members to its number, and exults in the fact that they are all educators and thus destined to promote the new spelling in our schools. "It needs no great acumen," the leaflet confidently asserts, "to see that their teaching as well as their example will soon inform a host of pupils who will never know the old way except as receding phases of antiquity, or as lingering ruins, and who in turn will transmit the modern ideas to their successors. If any one imagines that this change will produce revolution and disaster, let him arise before day, and, seeking the upland lawn, observe how gently the sunlight comes in the place of the receding darkness." The degree of gentleness with which this cacographical dawn is spreading over England may be inferred from such cries of indignation as that raised by the English periodical quoted above.

* * *

GREEK LETTERS AS A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH could offer no more convincing testimonial than the still fresh and buoyant aspect and bearing of that veteran student and teacher of Hellenic literature, Professor Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, who attained his eightieth birthday October 23. Born in Charleston, South Carolina, where his father was editor of a religious paper, the son almost became a journalist himself. Just after his three years of post-graduate study in Germany, and before he accepted the chair of Greek at the University of Virginia, he was offered the editorship of a Democratic newspaper in Springfield, Mass. He had done reporter's work and had written for various publications, including his father's religious periodical. He even wrote a novel once — he was but twenty-three at the time, and will be readily pardoned by his fellow savants, especially as the novel was never published — and

he is the author of some excellent verse; but it is as professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins ever since that university's foundation in 1876, and as author of the too little known "Essays and Studies" (Baltimore, 1890), that he will be best remembered. The scholarship and penetration and Attic wit of those admirable writings entitle him to a lasting place in literature. His volunteer service as Confederate soldier in the vacations of his early teaching at the University of Virginia, and his ardent Southernism (attested by his "Creed of the Old South" in the "Atlantic" for January, 1892) will fade from memory sooner than his fine qualities as scholar and teacher and writer. Significant are his reported utterances on modern education. "The great trouble with the new scheme of education," he is said to have declared, "is that it attempts to educate without effort. They don't want the student to be hurt. That, perhaps, accounts for the decline in popularity of the classics. But I believe that the study of Greek and Latin will increase."

* * *

Mr. Arnold Bennett's confession, in his autobiographical "Truth about an Author," that after he had become a successful writer he "did not read much except in the way of business," illustrates a phase of literary experience that is, we suspect, commoner than might be thought. "Two hours reading even of Turgenev or Balzac," he confesses, "wearied me out." He quotes a fellow-author's arrogant assertion: "I know enough. I don't read books, I write 'em." "Omnivorous readers," says, with some truth, a current newspaper paragraph that catches our eye, "are seldom producers of literature. They will write a dozen lines of an article, then lay it aside to consult some book, they become lost in it, and the time for writing is spent." The late Lord Acton was an illustration of this disastrous (or beneficial) habit. Readers of Carlyle's letters know how he complained of tedium when he had no book on the stocks, since reading bore no comparison to writing as a pastime. But he also, it will be recalled, complained even more dolefully of weariness and disgust whenever he had conceived a literary idea and gestation was well begun, while his parturient spasms were something terrifying. Dickens and Thackeray read little in their later and busier years. Reading and writing ought to, and not seldom do, go hand in hand; but if one or the other must be renounced, what person of wisdom and modesty would consent to shut out the great world of other men's minds in order to imprison himself within that of his own?

* * *

Library trustees and commission government have yet to adjust their mutual relationship. In Iowa, under the commission form of city government, it remains perplexingly uncertain what powers of library administration are vested in the trustees, and what in the municipal authorities. By the legislative act granting the new form of government to any city of more than seven thousand inhabitants, the council "shall possess and exercise all executive, legislative, and judicial powers and duties now had and exercised by the board of public works, park commissioners, water works trustees, and board of library trustees, in all cities wherever such boards now exist or may be hereafter created." This might be interpreted as an abolition of all the boards and commissions named; which would of course be absurd. But as provision is elsewhere made for the appointment of such official bodies, it can only mean that the general powers conferred upon the council are to be exercised vicariously. Even this interpretation of the law, however, seems to leave room for some tangles and puzzles and conflicts of authority. In the mere matter of the number of library trustees to be appointed, doubt has already arisen. The city council is empowered to elect, at its first meeting, various specified officers "and three library trustees," which Des Moines understands as limiting these officials to three, whereas Keokuk makes the board still to consist, as before, of nine members (this first appointment of three being but a filling of vacancies occurring under the old law biennially), and Cedar Rapids, after halting between two opinions, has returned to the old number — that of the muses, in preference to that of the graces. Perhaps in practice there will be no serious jars or conflicts under the new law in Iowa, but certainly there is a wide-open door for all sorts of legal difficulties and disputes.

* * *

The handicap of an illustrious name, which renders difficult the quiet and unimpeded working-out of one's own salvation and accomplishment of one's peculiar destiny, is what many a descendant of famous ancestors has had to contend against. At the present time who can regard with unmixed envy that scion of the Harvard family who is seeking an education in the college bearing his own historic name? The endurance of unsolicited and indiscriminate public attention is a high price to pay for the honor of being descended from a kinsman of John Harvard. At Yale a great-grandson of the author of the "Leatherstocking" series of romances has caused eyes of curiosity and expectation to be turned upon him, and an announcement in the current "Yale Literary Magazine" (which, by the way, must be the oldest extant literary periodical in the country, having been founded by William M. Evarts in 1837) that a poem by Mr. James Fenimore Cooper, Jr., will appear in the next issue, naturally makes one interested in observing whether the young man is likely to distinguish himself in letters. For names of great men all remind us of the possibility that their descendants also may make their lives sublime, and, departing, leave behind them footprints either on the history of their time as men of action, or on its literature as men of thought and imagination. Of course even the burden of an illustrious patronymic may not prove fatal to all freedom of initiative, and the young poet

of the "Yale Literary Magazine" is still, as much as the least distinguished of his fellows, master of his fate. . . .

THE LIBRARIAN'S BUSY DAY, in modern library practice, is coming more and more to be every working day in the year. A little girl friend of ours, fond of books, was recently heard to express the wish that she were a librarian, so that she might have nothing to do all day but sit in an arm-chair, amidst the pretty books, and read. Here is a list of some of the things that the librarian and assistants of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library have to do, and are glad to do, copied from Mr. Dana's latest Report: "The library Staff is interested in the library's progress and welfare and works cheerfully and efficiently to promote the same. It does much work every year besides carrying on the usual routine of a public library. Last year it compiled and printed or multigraphed 401 different book lists, 156,420 pieces, on topics of current interest; addressed and mailed about 10,000 circulars and letters having to do with exhibitions, meetings, and the library's books and other resources; cared for 6 exhibitions and 21 lectures with an aggregate attendance of 7,833; and for 651 meetings in rooms not yet taken for library purposes, including lectures of an educational or philanthropic or civic-betterment nature, with an aggregate attendance of 17,538, and installed and managed three exhibitions for the Newark Museum Association." Not much inviting of one's soul, with arm-chair and newest novel, for workers in such progressive and variously beneficent libraries as this.

COMMUNICATIONS.

DR. POOLE AND CONVICT INDEXES.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

It was indeed, as you intimated in a paragraph in your issue of Oct. 1, a fine example of the irony of fate, when the late Dr. W. F. Poole was cited in support of the idea that indexes might be produced by convict labor. For, in THE DIAL for April, 1883, at page 280, he poured out the vials of his wrath on the head of the unfortunate man who had ventured to make, in "The Nation," the suggestion now attributed to the great indexer himself. Several letters to "The Nation" in 1883 continued the discussion, all of which are referred to in Poole's Index, 1st Suppt. (1882–86), under the heading "Indexing, Convict." W. I. FLETCHER.

Amherst College Library,
Amherst Mass., Oct. 24, 1911.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I was very much interested in the review of Professor Dodd's new book on "Statesmen of the Old South," in your issue of October 16. The thing of which I wish to speak here is the reviewer's estimate of the social aspect of the slavery question. That is a subject about which my own mind is not yet fully made up, but I must ask for further evidence before accepting his view that it was "slavery as a social problem that drove the South to distraction during the abolition agitation." After the war began, I am inclined to think that to a large extent it was "this aspect of slavery, not the property aspect, that welded the Southern people together in resistance to what they considered Northern aggression." Senators Toombs and Brown had said that it would determine the attitude of the poor whites, and the privileged classes made a clever use of it.

Just a word on the economic aspect of slavery as an excitant. For several weeks past, the discharge of certain civic duties has brought me into close contact with an old Confederate veteran. He is very talkative, and frequently refers to his experiences in the war. One day I asked him, "For what did you go to war?" His reply was, "Because the —— Yankees were coming down here and stealing all our property." I was a little surprised at this answer, but supposed that it had reference to the prospective ultimate emancipation of the slaves in consequence of the triumph of the Republican party. To make sure, I asked, "What property were they stealing?" Then it came out: "Why, they were coming down here and helping our niggers to escape." He was close enough to Kansas to feel the wind blowing from the prairies, and this, as well as the economic aspect of slavery, had its influence.

Your reviewer does not think that emancipation by Virginia in 1831 would have prevented the Civil War,—that is, that slavery could not have been abolished without war. This reminds me of another remark of the veteran. We were discussing a question of policy, and he argued for time. In that way, he said, the people could be brought to endure almost anything—taxes, in this case. He then illustrated by his own attitude toward the the negro. In the years that have elapsed since the Civil War, he had passed, partly under compulsion, from regarding the negro as Chief Justice Taney did in the Dred Scott decision, to the point where he could look upon him as a human being with some rights.

Time can work a good many changes. Possibly the last vestige of chattel slavery might not be gone to-day, had there been no war. It had not entirely disappeared from Connecticut in 1850, but it was insignificant. It would have been insignificant in the South by this time. Four years of war swept it away entirely. The war also hastened the development of the industrial slavery which is now gripping the North and slowly creeping over the entire nation. In studying the past, let us not assume that such questions cannot be settled without war. What we need is a higher type of statesmanship than we had in 1860. DAVID Y. THOMAS.

University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 25, 1911.

"STATESMEN OF THE OLD SOUTH."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The friendly notice of my little book, "Statesmen of the Old South," in your issue of October 16, is so much appreciated that I trust I may have a few lines of space in which to reply to a few minor points made by your reviewer. The first relates to his objection to the term "peasant farmers." This term is certainly a fair designation of the nation in 1800; that the farmers were owners of the land they tilled, does not alter the fundamental fact. Perhaps it would be better to say, with a recent president of the American Historical Associa-

tion, "peasant proprietors." But this is not a matter that would of itself call for much argument.

On the question of emancipation in Virginia in 1831 there is better reason for two opinions. I have expressed my view after more than ten years of study and teaching of Southern history. Others who have devoted more time and more intelligence to the subject have a perfect right to say I am wrong. But about the Davis family being of the "hardshell" Baptist persuasion, it may not be improper for me to say that when writing the "Life of Davis" I went over the whole field of the Southern Baptist sects, that I visited Mississippi and talked with people who ought to know, and it would therefore seem that my judgment on this point should not be ruled out of court by the simple *ipse dixit* of the reviewer. Being a Southern Baptist myself, and reared in close proximity to a "hardshell" community, I might without immodesty claim to know the difference between "regular" and "hardshell" Baptists.

It was stated in the study of Davis that his first marriage was clandestine. Having read a mass of controversial literature on this subject, visited the house, near Louisville, where the wedding took place, and talked with people who were familiar with local traditions, my conclusion was that Colonel Taylor never gave his consent, and that he did not know of the event when it occurred; and that therefore it was clandestine. In support of my view, Mrs. Davis the second, who generally avoided the subject, may be cited. See her Memoir of Davis, Vol. I., page 161. Your reviewer further says that Davis was not a brigadier general in the Mexican War. But neither did I say he was (see page 186). He did, however, win that rank; the commission was offered him by President Polk, and was declined; and he was called "General" by his friends, by his enemies, and by the newspapers, from 1847 to 1857, when the title of "Senator" became the more common appellation. But I was careful not to mislead the reader, and so wrote "General" Davis when the title was used at all (see page 186). Finally, whether or not the South went to war for "economic" or "social" reasons, the opinion of one student is as good as that of another; and I venture to stand to the claim already made, and "wait to be shown" that it was to any great extent a "social psychological" revolution which was precipitated by the lower South in 1861. There is ground enough for criticism of the book, for taking issue with my interpretation of history or historical movements; but it hardly seems just to take exception to points like those above mentioned, merely saying that what I have said is "not so." Hence I have felt constrained to offer this rejoinder, even though this might seem to be asking a good deal of space for a book of such modest proportions.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

University of Chicago, October 20, 1911.

THE SHAKESPEARE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Some time after writing my review of Mr. Jaggard's "Shakespeare Bibliography" I was led to suspect that the Porter and Clarke Shakespeare published in London by Harrap (introduction by Collins, portrait and plates, 13 vols., 1906) was, as stated by a correspondent in your issue of Oct. 1 (p. 247), a complete edition, though the impression that it was not such seemed to be confirmed by the following earlier entry in the Bibliography of what appeared to be the same thing without the portrait and plates: "Pembroke edition, edited by Charlotte Porter and H. A. Clarke. With introduction by J. C. Collins. New York: T. Y. Crowell. Ln: G. G. Harrap. 1903–08. 13 vols. Cr. 8°. [In progress]." This, which I had overlooked at first, recognizes the American publisher, but still leaves undescribed the edition that is known here in America as the "First Folio" edition, in forty volumes, now nearing completion.

May I take this opportunity to record an important omission which I failed to get into the proof of my article on the Shakespeare Bibliography? This is Charles Crawford's concordance to the quarto and folio Hamlets, which was published as a "Hamlet Appendix" to the "Concordance to the Works of Thomas Kyd," in vol. XV. of the *Materialen zur Kunde des Älteren Englischen Dramas*. The blame for this lies partly with the publishers of that volume, who give on the title-page no evidence of the inclusion of this important appendix, which is thus very likely to escape library cataloguers as it escaped Mr. Jaggard. It may be worth noting, too, that Mr. Jaggard has seen fit to record "Batman uppon Bartholome," 1582, to the exclusion of the older edition of Bartholomew published by Berthelet in 1535, though it seems quite as plausible that Shakespeare used the earlier edition, and it is in a copy of that (now in the British Museum) that Ireland inserted one of his numerous forgeries.

A. G. NEWCOMER.

Stanford University, Oct. 11, 1911.

AUTHORITY FOR A DISPUTED IDIOM.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In a recent issue of your journal (Aug. 16, 1911, p. 107), this sentence occurs:

"Such an interpretation should set at rest Mr. Lee's jealousy for Sidney's reputation, and show M. Jusserand that a poet may write very eloquently of love without a genuine passion being the basis of his present poetry."

I write to ask whether your authority sanctions the use of such an expression as "without a genuine passion being the basis of his present poetry." "Without a genuine passion being" seems to me awkward and infelicitious. Can you recall any high precedent for such an expression?

WILLIAM A. BREWER.

Burlingame, California, Oct. 18, 1911.

[The use of the possessive ("without a genuine passion's being") is preferred by many in such constructions as the foregoing; but as early as 1600 the other usage had become common, as in "Macbeth" I. iii. 44, "By each at once her choppy finger laying upon her skinny lips." Coming down much later, we find in "Vanity Fair," chapter XI., "I insist upon Miss Sharp appearing," and Thackeray even writes, "Papa did not care about them learning" ("Esmond"), and "But who ever heard of them eating an owl?" ("Newcomes"); and Charles Reade has "That is no excuse for him beating you" ("Hard Cash"). In certain instances the possessive would be intolerably awkward, as "Upon the king and his court making their entry," "In the expectation of one or the other being present." The authority of the Oxford Dictionary could also be cited for the usage. Of course the idiom can usually be avoided entirely by reconstructing one's sentence, as is often advisable. Professor Reed Smith's "Participle and Infinitive in -ing" (noticed in our last issue) treats the matter fully and clearly. — EDR. THE DIAL.]

The New Books.

A Sturdy Practical Reformer.*

There is at least one man to whom "Tom Johnson's" story of his own life should come as a revelation — and that is the man who is already before the people with a book on the same subject, the most striking feature of which was the opinion that Johnson was not at heart sincere in the policies with which he so vigorously identified himself, but took them up as the most promising means of attaining to high political position. One may pick many a flaw in the career of Tom L. Johnson; but this volume, taken from his own dictation as his last legacy to the public, during the weeks when he was aware that disease was fast crowding him toward the brink of the grave, bears overwhelming testimony to his absolute sincerity — a quality which no one who really knew him had ever doubted.

Johnson was born at Blue Spring, Kentucky, in 1854. His father had a plantation in Arkansas, and at Helena organized a military company in the service of the Confederacy. As colonel of a brigade, a little later, he fell into disagreement with his superior officer, General Hindman, and left him to join the command of General John C. Breckenridge, near Atlanta. He took his family to Georgia with him, making the long journey in two wagons and a barouche. After about a year in Georgia they went North by similar means of travel through the Carolinas into Virginia, locating at Corner Springs, next at Withville, then at Natural Bridge for a year, and at Staunton as the war was closing. After a short time the family moved to Louisville, Kentucky, on money earned by "Tom" as a newsboy; then back to Arkansas on borrowed funds for a short and disastrous experiment in raising cotton with free labor; and from there to Evansville, Indiana. Here the boy had his only complete year of regular schooling, and used it with such success as to pass through the three upper grades and qualify for the high school. But again the restless father "pulled stakes" and went back to Kentucky, settling on a farm some miles from Louisville.

From the farm the son went to Louisville to work in the office of a rolling-mill, but soon obtained a position in the office of the du Ponts, who had just acquired a street railway in that city. In a few months he was secretary of the company, and afterward superintendent of the road. This office he held until 1876, when, with financial aid from Bidermann du Pont, he purchased from William H. English a controlling interest in the street railways of Indianapolis. In this business he proved successful from the start; and a few years later he entered the street-railway field of Cleveland by the purchase of the Pearl Street line, on the West Side. His subsequent grants were secured as extensions to this line. So much has been written of Johnson's long fight for lower fares against the entrenched traction interests of Cleveland that we need not stop to outline the story here. We need only say that any who were led by the inevitable misrepresentations of the conflict into the belief that it was in any way a fight for his personal financial interests will find overwhelming proof to the contrary in this volume. Tom L. Johnson had in him the making of a Carnegie in point of wealth, had not his devotion to certain ideas turned so much of his energy and brain-power in other directions.

This feature of his career had its genesis in the writings of Henry George, to whose memory this autobiography is dedicated. In 1883 Johnson got hold of a copy of George's "Social Problems" on a train, and "Progress and Poverty" soon followed, with such other of the author's works as had then appeared. From that time on he was in theory an entire convert to George's teachings, and convinced of their complete practicability whenever the people could be persuaded in good faith to adopt them. So long, however, as law and custom allowed *privilege* to remain, he would use it in his business; and if people chose to rail at him for inconsistency in attacking the goose that was laying his (and their) golden eggs, well and good. Thus, while in Congress, he boldly fought for the entire removal of the tariff on steel rails, notwithstanding his own heavy investments in their manufacture, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

His Johnstown enterprise threw upon him and his chief associate, Mr. Arthur J. Moxham, a heavy share of responsibility for the relief measures made necessary by the flood disaster of 1889. Immediately after the flood — which had not involved his own plant, situated on higher ground — he and his associates purchased the Johnstown street-railway system, and for some time operated the cars free of any charge, as a part of the relief work. That experience led him seriously to discuss the feasibility of

* My Story. By Tom L. Johnson. Edited by Elizabeth J. Hauser. With illustrations from photographs. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

free street-car service everywhere. The idea that people would abuse such service by riding unnecessarily, he meets with the statement that they do nothing of the kind with the free elevator service in constant operation in every city in the land. The cost of such service, he thought, would distribute itself equitably in the end, like the cost of keeping up the streets themselves over which the cars run; and the demoralizing effects of franchise granting would be eliminated.

One of his first active steps in the Henry George propaganda was the gift of a copy of "Protection or Free Trade" to every minister and lawyer in Cleveland. Of this early effort he writes:

"Why do converts to social ideals always select these most unlikely of all professions in the world as objects for conversion in their campaigns in behalf of new ideals? I had not yet discovered that 'it is the unlearned who are ever the first to seize and comprehend through the heart's logic the newest and most daring truths.'"

The chances are, of course, that so far as that particular book was concerned the legal and ministerial objects of his missionary endeavor were mostly believers in its Free Trade doctrine already. In 1895 the well-known editorial writer, Mr. Louis F. Post, came to Cleveland to work upon a new newspaper, "The Recorder," which championed George's doctrines; and Johnson immediately came to its support, contributing in all about $80,000 to meet its deficits, until the panic of 1897 hit him so severely as to compel the withdrawal of further subsidies. It will be remembered that while in Congress Johnson had been instrumental, with three or four others, in getting the whole of George's book on the Tariff into the "Congressional Record," through the custom of "leave to print," and thus hundreds of thousands of copies were distributed all over the country under the franking system. Johnson was not really a believer in this custom of campaigning at public expense; but so long as the Protectionists were thus circulating tons of documents which he believed to be false, he did not see why the other side should not circulate what he considdered true. It was George who first urged Johnson to go into politics, and who first succeeded in getting him to attempt a public speech, in a mass-meeting in Cooper Union. His five minutes of dismal failure on that occasion gave little promise of the effective debater into which he had developed when Theodore Burton, now Senator, challenged him to a joint discussion during the campaign of 1890, when the two were rival candidates for Congress and Burton was defeated. Of this debate Johnson says:

"As the challenged party I claimed the right to name the terms of the contest, and in the final arrangement it was agreed that each side should make five ten-minute speeches in each debate. In the two years which had elapsed since my first effort in Cooper Union, I had increased my time limit to ten minutes, and for that space I could talk like a whirlwind, though I probably could not have spoken longer at one stretch to save my life. Mr. Burton was a lawyer, a scholar, a master of English, a practiced speaker if not an orator, but his style was deliberate and it was next to impossible for him to get fairly started under eleven minutes. . . . I went to the first of those engagements with an outward show of cheerfulness and confidence which I was very far from feeling, but I had no serious apprehensions after the first night. The ten-minute rule saved me and I won the election. Mr. Burton refused to run against me two years later, and when he was the opposition candidate for Mayor of Cleveland, fifteen years afterwards, he declined absolutely to debate with me in person."

One of the most interesting passages in the volume is Johnson's account of his attempts to get upon the tax duplicate an honest valuation of Ohio railroad properties. He failed of immediate success, but not until he had brought public attention so forcibly to the gross undervaluation of those properties that the fraud was plainly doomed, even before his death. During the few months since, the State Tax Commission has raised every such property in Ohio from two or three to six or eight times its previous valuation, and it is still at work on a readjustment of valuation of other similarly underestimated concerns.

As a politician, Johnson contracted too much of the despotic habit of the "boss," — though never the boss's *penchant* for feathering his own nest, or that of his associates, by graft. Unscrupulous in certain matters he may fairly be called, from the nicer point of view; but never in the direction of robbing the people. We need not follow him in all the theories which he imbibed from the school of Henry George, in order to recognize in him a thoroughly sincere worker for the good of his own city and of humanity in general. Though aligned in most matters with the Democratic party, he was never a narrow partisan, and was always ready with a flat refusal to party workers who came to him with demands for removals or appointments on simply partisan grounds. He had a personal magnetism for men who worked with him, so powerful as to make Republicans whom he had retained or appointed in the city's service his devoted supporters; and this naturally led to the charge that their support was simply bought by appointment or retention — a charge which,

to the sober judgment, is amply refuted by the character of the men in question. On such points as the regulation of the liquor traffic and the restraint of prostitution, many felt that his views were not up to the really practicable level of the day. A higher standard of decency might well have been enforced upon the cheap theatres of Cleveland during his administration (and since). In the humane and intelligent care of delinquent boys and girls, of the dependent classes, and of the milder forms of adult criminality, the Rev. Harris R. Cooley, formerly pastor of the church with which Mayor Johnson was connected, and appointed by him as head of the city's charitable and correctional institutions, attained results from which the great majority of cities in the whole country might well take lessons. Within certain limits, one might say that Tom L. Johnson was to the typical reformer of the higher order what Billy Sunday is to the typical Doctor of Divinity — a little short in logical consistency, not well developed in his bump of reverence for the conventionalities, given to shocking the susceptibilities of "the well-bred," but after all genuinely effective in persuading large numbers to "hit the sawdust trail" toward better things. Under present conditions, America can afford more rather than fewer of such characters.

The American Newspaper Drama.*

The history of the American stage has yet to be written. The American drama, as a living and independent entity, can hardly be said to be: it is merely becoming. But the stage has existed from before the Revolution, and the record of its development would be an interesting chapter in the social and literary life of the nation. It is rather the stage than the drama that is the subject of Mr. Moses's book, even though he calls it "The American Dramatist," for he gives only a very slight idea of the actual movements that have marked the progress of dramatic development from the beginning to the present, and he does present a somewhat sketchy survey of matters theatrical from the legitimate and the poetic drama to the hybrid musical comedy and the moving-picture shows. The whole history of American drama from 1750 to 1870 is here compressed into one short chapter, and very little idea is given of the meaning of the drama in the cultural development of the nation. We are referred to learned articles and dissertations for a discussion of the early German influence; but its import we do not learn; very little is said about the highly potent bearing of the French drama upon the American, either in the past or in the present. No adequate treatment appears of the various types of plays that held the stage in the early days — the war dramas of the Revolution and of 1812, the plays that reflected or caricatured local eccentricities, whether Yankee or Southern or Western. What were these plays in reality — mere imitations of foreign models, or futile attempts to strike out new forms? One fully realizes that in quality the product was poor, that probably in the whole first century of theatrical production there was not one play of permanent dramatic worth; yet the history of the drama in its struggle to reflect the social life of the time, in its groping after form and idea, is worth while. And this history is yet to seek.

By far the greater part of Mr. Moses's book is taken up with the modern stage, and it is largely a development of the conception that the drama to-day is the newspaper dramatized. The modern dramatist has largely been bred in the newspaper office, and partly on that account, but more because Americans are a newspaper-reading nation *par excellence*, the modern drama is like the newspaper. "Newspaper condition, *i.e.*, as the American newspaper sees American condition," says Mr. Moses, "is the one original note in our theatre." The trouble, of course, lies in the fact that the dramatist is satisfied to present in dramatic form — so called — what is paraded in the Sunday papers or in the ten-cent magazines, and the public are gratified to have the muck-raking visualized on the stage. The stage has never been far removed from the newspaper, for both appeal immediately and directly to the crowd. One has only to recall the "success" of Addison's "Cato," which was as much a newspaper drama for that time as Frank Norris's "The Pit" is for to-day. "The School for Scandal" did some muck-raking, too; but it did much else. It is not that the drama is closely related to the newspaper, — it cannot be otherwise and be vital, — but it is vastly more. There must be in it that which transcends contemporaneousness and has a kind of eternity; it must deal primarily with human passions that are the same for all people and for all times. And yet to do so it must be native to the soil. Shakespeare, with more regard for truth to life as he knew it in England than for historical

*The American Dramatist. By Montrose J. Moses. With portraits. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

verisimilitude, made Elizabethan apprentices raise a riot in the streets of Verona in "Romeo and Juliet," and had an English mob shout approval of Antony's speech in "Julius Cæsar." So the coming American play must not be false to the native spirit; it may still keep the exterior semblance to the newspaper, with its snappy dialogue, its wit, and its local color; but more than that, it must reach down to the depths of our American life, it must plumb passions as profound as those which have been exhibited in the great crises of our history. It is not true that we "have never, save in the days of extreme Puritanism, had spiritual struggle," as Mr. Moses avers; and this accordingly cannot be urged as a reason for our not having great drama. Surely the Civil War was as great a spiritual struggle as one can find in the history of any nation; and yet how little literature of any value was produced as a result of that struggle! Big events, vast conflicts, are often barren of literary fruit; whereas an uneventful experience like that of Keats, or a period of comparative calm like the lifetimes of Tennyson and Browning, will see poetry of a high order. The spiritual struggle is within the man, the poet, the dramatist; and according to his power will his work be. So it is to the man of genius our eyes are turned, and not to any impending spiritual conflict. There is sufficient emotion pent up in the nation to furnish the response to the appeal a genius will make.

Mr. Moses devotes some half-dozen chapters to the leading dramatists of the past forty years — Bronson Howard, James A. Herne, David Belasco, Percy MacKaye and his father, Augustus Thomas, William Gillette, and Clyde Fitch. And yet even here, where materials are more abundant and the dramatic product is more inspiring, Mr. Moses merely gives us chatty comments on works and methods, with necessary though somewhat barren lists of plays and dates, rather than anything like exhaustive criticism. In fact, one does not need the occasional fling at academic scholarship to infer that the author and it are hardly on speaking terms. (Witness, Mrs. Aphra Behn of unblessed memory appears as "one Afara Behn"). Bronson Howard, who is regarded as the Dean of the profession — and rightly so — because he stood out first and always for the American dramatist as against the foreigner, is not discussed in such a way as to bring out his significance as an insurgent against the old order and a pioneer in the new. Was it merely that he used strictly American subjects? How far was his technique a departure, if at all, from that of his contemporaries? To what extent may he be credited or charged with putting the newspaper on the stage after the modern method? What definite contribution in form or thought did he make? Mr. Belasco is considered as a playwright, as an opponent of the Trust, and as a stage-manager — or, as Mr. Moses would call him, a psychologist of the switch-board. In the development of the drama from the point of view of form and ideas, Mr. Belasco is not revealed as a great contributor. His function as a fosterer of drama and as an amazingly clever stage-manager, especially in the manipulation of light effects, might better have been treated in a separate chapter on the development of the art of staging. In other words, a work of this kind were better considered in its relation to ideas than to individuals.

The most satisfactory of these chapters is that on Clyde Fitch. It is evidently written *con amore*, for one realizes that the author has here a dramatist of great accomplishment and of still greater promise unhappily cut short by an untimely death. There is, moreover, a unity in Fitch's work that admits of its being consistently treated in one chapter. Mr. Moses grasps the significance of this work admirably, and is not carried beyond critical bounds in his enthusiasm for it. Fitch's plays, for the most part, have the sparkle of clever newspaper interviewing, the contemporaneousness of the public prints; and they have also the human interest and the human appeal which reach farther than the ephemeral "stories" of the press. On the other hand, as Mr. Moses points out, they are preëminently local — New York rather than American; and they point the way which Fitch himself, it seems, was about to take towards the greater American drama.

Of Mr. Moses's conception of the drama as expressing the deepest social consciousness of the people and as depending upon the people for support, of his estimate of present conditions involving the tyranny of the Trust and the invasion of the kinetoscope, we have only the warmest commendation. He neither judges the present product too leniently nor does he despair of the future. Like Professor Matthews and Mr. Clayton Hamilton, he sees that the poetic drama should be dramatic first and poetic afterwards, if the product is to satisfy the demands of art. Pleasing though the work of Miss Peabody is, it sacrifices dramatic propriety to poetic flavor, and so suffers. Mr. Martin Schütze's "Hero and Leander" and "Judith,"

which singularly are overlooked by Mr. Moses, are also more poetic than dramatic.

There is no literary form from which more can be hoped in this country that from the drama. The theatre is the meeting-place for people from all parts of the nation, and in no other way can the writer come into such close contact with the great public. The dramatist, as he follows the progress of his play over the country, comes to know the common mind and heart as the novelist cannot. He must make his appeal so as to reach that mind and heart; in other words, he must be as universal as his genius will allow and as exalted in his conception of the sacredness of his art as his moral consciousness will make possible. As Mr. Moses rightly recognizes, the dramatist may not be forced into sudden and rapid growth by the aid of endowed theatres and learned committees to pass on plays — Mr. Percy MacKaye to the contrary notwithstanding. The playwright must meet a public need, and help also to increase that need. The public will for a surprisingly long time feed on chaff, if served with the infinite variety of breakfast-foods, and think they are satisfied. But in the end they will demand stronger food, and it is for the dramatist to give them something better and to improve his own product. Thereby will he increase the public appetite for better things.

JAMES W. TUPPER.

GOETHE'S FRIENDSHIPS WITH WOMEN.*

"Goethe and his Woman Friends" is a companionable book to read, to enjoy, to re-read, and to linger over in affectionate intimacy. The author touches the facts with an entirely legitimate enthusiasm that invests these significant figures with a glowing atmosphere in which it does the soul good to remain.

To treat of Goethe's nearest friendships is an exacting and rather thankless task: some who have attempted it have become offended to such a degree that they have lost all sense of proportion and the power of fair judgment; fully as many myopic Goethe-worshippers (like Düntzer) seem simply incapable of reckoning with unpleasant facts, and indulge in evasions and symbolic interpretations which outdo the most ingenious feats of mediæval hermeneutics. The simple plan of telling ascertained truth inexorably, of opposing perfect clearness to obscurity and hazy inaccuracy, proves almost too heroic a thing, at times, for the most resolute courage. Even the severe and impersonal Weimar editors omit certain of Goethe's manuscript lines — from the same considerations of piety, no doubt, which prompt the withholding of parts of Washington's correspondence from popular knowledge. Our author deserves the highest praise for having courageously taken the narrow path of truth, and for having held to it gallantly: while there are wide tracts of Goethe's nature which remain unexplored in this survey, the spoils that are brought in are of priceless value.

Women have ofttimes been the most devoted worshippers of Goethe and the most efficient promoters of his fame,—one has only to think of the Berlin cult in the earlier part of the nineteenth century,—and it is altogether appropriate that certain stages in his ever expanding life, important sides of his universal nature, should be interpreted through his friendships with women.

In addition to a genial and most agreeable style, Miss Crawford's well-proportioned work shows solid scholarly qualities: its point of view is intelligent, and it has that freshness which comes only from a valiant exploiting of the best sources. There is an almost incredible sanity and breadth of spirit in dealing with alien values. The author's most illuminating *aperçu* lies, perhaps, in her explaining the overwhelming charm of Frau von Stein, less from that lady's intellectual kinship to the poet than from her gift of interested receptivity. Of rare moral dignity is the figure of Duchess Louise, for which the author has made good use of Fraülein von Bojanowski's distinguished study. The quality of the book is admirably sustained —though it declines somewhat toward the close, in the direction of merely entertaining anecdote.

In a volume which touches upon so many sharply-outlined personalities, it would be strange if there were no estimates that seemed open to challenge. For my own part, I cannot but feel that the contemptuous treatment of the character of Father Goethe is unfair, to the very verge of flippancy. I believe that Goethe would have been less of a man and a poet had it not been for "*des Lebens ernstes Führen*" which he derived from this man of uncompromising and puritan standards. The identification of the Margarete of "*Faust*" with the Gretchen of Frankfort involves a *salto mortale* into the tenuous air of unsupported conjecture; while the everlasting identification of Christiane Vulpius and her life-history with the chief

*GOETHE AND HIS WOMAN FRIENDS. By Mary Caroline Crawford. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

THE MOTHER OF GOETHE. By Margaret Reeks. Illustrated. New York: John Lane Co.

person and surroundings of the Roman Elegies is the standing farce in Goethe-criticism: we have yet to read a discussion of these infected eroticisms which sees the subject steadily and sees it whole. The story of the poet's relation to Kätchen Schönkopf (who receives here the married name "Känne") needs to be re-written in the full light of Goethe's letters after leaving Leipsic. The author hardly makes clear in what sense Friederike Brion may function as Goethe's "Beatrice."

It seems really too bad that in the treatment of what is styled "the little romance" of Ulrike von Levetzow (*"die lieblichste der lieblichsten Gestalten"!*) there is no mention of the Marienbad Elegy, perhaps the most compelling verses of the sort ever written, the deep expression of Goethe's genuine suffering, the most constructive embodiment of his religious faith, a poem which seems to have left its clear mark on the opening lines of "Locksley Hall."

A list of minor inaccuracies could be drawn up, if it seemed worth while, but the book exhibits commendable fidelity in securing trustworthy information. Amine of "*Die Laune des Verliebten*" appears as "Arnina" (p. 42). The complacency expressed on page 372 because of the "non-execution" of Bettina's sketch of the Jupiter-and-Psyche statuary would have been suddenly dashed if the author had chanced to enter the hallway of the Weimar Museum, and had been confronted by Steinhäuser's huge marble group. The English substitutes for Goethe's finished classical distichs which are offered on pages 210, 440, and 445, are too painful for comment; one prefers to walk backward with averted gaze. The seventy-seven pictures, conscientiously gathered from scattered sources, and nearly all of original historic value, add largely to the worth and attractiveness of this distinctly inviting book.

Over the British life of "The Mother of Goethe" we need not linger. It is a beautifully made book, with remarkably clear and soft pictures, and it will serve to give the unexacting English reader a fair human acquaintance with its dynamic and always captivating subject; but it lacks both distinction and perspective. It consists mostly of translations from "*Dichtung und Wahrheit*," interspersed with too-copious extracts from Whewell's deplorable version of "*Hermann und Dorothea*," which are anything but "Goetheresque" — to borrow a term from the work. The sloppy inaccuracy is a constant irritation: "Evangelene," "*die gute Mütter*," "*Trauberspiegel*," "Eric Smith," "*Kronungsstadt*," "*Brockenheimer*," and the rest, — and the excursions into the domain of criticism are *naïve* to the point of humor. More respect, kind English friends, for the integrity of the great German dead! This sort of publication is far more likely to be "made in Great Britain" than in the United States of America, a fact in which our native scholars may take legitimate satisfaction.

JAMES TAFT HATFIELD.

A TRUE DAUGHTER OF NEW ENGLAND.*

Recalling her parents, Miss Jewett emphasized three qualities which prevailed in the atmosphere of her early home: "wit, wisdom, and sweetness." These traits were transfused into her own personality, which has been so fully and tenderly revealed by her friend, Mrs. James T. Fields, in the volume of letters which are edited with fine taste and judgment. The graciousness and "sweet dignity" which characterized Miss Jewett are found also in this revealment of her life through her letters to various friends in America and England. By far the larger number were written to Mrs. Fields, and the occasional words of the editor are full of understanding and affection, as well as a true appreciation of the literary worth of one of New England's most charming and sincere story-tellers.

From the days of her childhood — the "white mile-stone days" when she rode with her father in his doctor's chaise and learned to love nature and humanity — to the end of her productive years, Miss Jewett was impelled by one great purpose: "to make life a little easier for others." She accomplished this service in her neighborly relations, and also in her work as writer. She sympathized deeply with the domestic joys and trials of her fellow-villagers, and carried the same tenderly responsive heart into all places where she went. Toward the people whom she chose as models for her vital characters, many of whom lived near her home, she always kept the attitude of mind of a neighbor and friend; never did she assume a touch of the patronizing or curious visitor to the country. She rejoiced to be a part of the life which she depicted, and one of her early ambitions was to bring city and country people into more intimate and sympathetic relations. Mrs. Fields writes:

"Her *métier* was to lay open, for other eyes to see, those qualities in human nature which ennoble their

*LETTERS OF SARAH ORNE JEWETT. Edited by Annie Fields. With portrait. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

possessors, high or low, rich or poor; those floods of sympathy to be unsealed in the most unpromising and dusty natures by the touch of a divining spirit. Finding herself in some dim way the owner of this sacred touchstone, what wonder that she loved her work and believed in it?"

In spite of her native dignity and a certain remoteness of manner, Miss Jewett entered into every phase of life with keen senses. She delighted to drive, to row, to picnic, and to coast — on one memorable occasion on a borrowed sled down the village hillside with such success that her nephew was proud of her reputation among his boy-friends, for "she went down side-saddle over the hill *just like the rest of the boys.*" She loved nature with the trustfulness of a child. Like Thoreau, she personified the pines and considered them her noble friends. The scenic beauty of her stories, from "Marsh Rosemary," "White Heron," and "The Country Doctor," to "Deephaven" and "The Country of the Pointed Firs," was inspired by her walks and drives within a short distance of her Berwick home, and such tales reflected her loving comradeship with trees and flowers and birds. The letters contain many exquisite nature-pictures, often warmed by tender sentiment. A few examples may be given.

"Hepaticas are like some people, very dismal blue, with cold hands and faces. . . . I believe there is nothing dearer than a trig little company of anemones in a pasture, all growing close together as if they kept each other warm, and wanted the whole sun to themselves, beside. They had no business to wear their summer frocks so early in the year." . . . "But, oh! I have found such a corner of this world, under a spruce tree, where I sit for hours together, and neither thought nor good books can keep me from watching a little golden bee, that seems to live quite alone, and to be laying up honey against cold weather. He may have been idle and now feels belated, and goes and comes from his little hole in the ground close by my knee, so that I can put my hand over his front door and shut him out, — but I promise you and him that I never will. He took me for a boulder the first day we met; but after he flew round and round he understood things, and knows now that I come and go as other boulders do, by glacial action, and can do him no harm. A very handsome little bee, and often to be thought of by me, come winter."

Although Miss Jewett localized her backgrounds and characters, and thereby gained in vitality and genuineness, she carried her keen observation and clever descriptive pen upon trips abroad, and wrote delightful impressions of Whitby and Nassau, of the lilies and nightingales of France, and the romantic associations of Haworth and the Brontë vicarage. One of the rare experiences of her foreign visits was her acquaintance with Tennyson, whom she revered. "He seemed like a king in captivity, one of the kings of old, of divine rights and sacred seclusions. None of the great gifts I have ever had out of loving and being with you seems to me so great as having seen Tennyson," so she wrote to Mrs. Fields.

These letters give a partial record of Miss Jewett's literary likings and indulgences. They show wide range of subjects, and "heavy doses," so that one appreciates her fear that she "has been overeating with her head." Her impressions of books are keen and critical, including comments on anatomy and politics as well as distinctive literature. In preparation for her "History of the Normans," and her historical novel "The Tory Lover," she covered much ground in history. Thackeray and Carlyle were favorites with her, and to Dorothy Wordsworth she gives merited praise, both for literary skill in "A Tour in Scotland" and also for her stimulating influence upon her poet-brother and upon Coleridge. Miss Jewett acknowledges a debt to Mrs. Stowe's "Pearl of Orr's Island," as an early incentive to her own simple New England stories. Although in her later work there was greater variety of structure and characters, yet she maintained her chosen type of fiction and gave life to what Mr. Kipling calls "the lovely New England landscape and the genuine New England nature." She always defended the art of realism.

"People talk about dwelling upon trivialities and commonplaces in life, but a master writer gives everything weight, and makes you feel the distinction and importance of it, and count it upon the right or the wrong side of a life's account. That is one reason why writing about simple country people takes my time and thought."

Again, in 1907, she wrote to Mr. Woodberry words of sane, sweet philosophy about her work and a writer's supreme efforts.

"What a joyful time it is to be close to the end of a long piece of work, and sad too, — like coming into harbour at the end of a voyage. The more one has cared to put one's very best into a thing the surer he is to think that it falls far short of the 'sky he meant.' But it is certain that everything *is* in such a work that we have put in. The sense of failure that weighs the artist down is often nothing but a sense of fatigue. I always think that the trees look tired in autumn when their fruit has dropped, but I shall remember as long as I remember anything a small seedling apple-tree that stood by a wall in a high wild pasture at the White Hills, — standing proudly over its first crop of yellow apples all fallen into a little almost hollow of the soft turf below. I could look over its head, and it would have been a heart of stone that did not beat fast with sympathy. There was Success! — but up there against the sky the wistfulness of later crops was yet to come."

In passages like this, the reader finds reflections of the love of nature and mankind, the poise

and resourcefulness and the bravery and faith of Miss Jewett as woman and author. Although her health was often poor, she never intruded a complaint, and her letters, like her stories, are always hopeful and refreshing. Even after the accident which cramped her later years of activity, she wrote with patience and often with humor. "Though I feel like a dissected map with a few pieces gone, the rest of me seems to be put together right!" Bowdoin College honored itself when it conferred upon Miss Jewett the degree of Litt.D., and she delighted "to be the single sister of so many brothers at Bowdoin." The beautiful memorial window to her father at this college was one of her dreams come true. Writing to her friend, Mrs. Whitman, its designer, she expressed the key-note of her noble spirit and her life of service.

"But how the days fly by, as if one were riding the horse of Fate and could only look this way and that, as one rides and flies across the world. Oh, if we did not *look back* and try to change the lost days! if we can only keep our faces towards the light and remember that whatever happens or has happened, we must hold fast to *hope!* I never forget the great window. I long for you to feel a new strength and peace every day as you work at it, — a new love and longing. The light from heaven must already shine through it into your heart."

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

SIX DECADES OF TRADE UNIONISM IN AMERICA.*

In nearly all its important aspects, the history of the labor movement in the United States repeats that of Great Britain. English artisans brought the institution of unionism to this country, and men trained in the English trade unions have not infrequently been the leaders in the class struggle in America.

The colonial period of our history shows practically no trace of this organization of the wage-earners. A permanent wage-earning class was almost unknown at this time; and even if individuals could have been found who spent their entire lives working for hire, they were the least aggressive members of the population, and hence were not suited to become the leaders of a new social movement.

With the rapid growth of population and industry which followed the close of the American Revolution, however, there emerged in our leading cities a permanent class of journeymen laborers; and when commercial changes were taking place which threatened a deterioration of products and a lowering of the wage scale, it is not surprising to find that these journeymen began to unite in clubs for mutual protection, nor is it surprising to find that the success with which they at times resisted the masters led them to make demands which at times became unreasonable.

A remedy for this situation, also borrowed from Europe, was at hand. This was the prosecution of the troublesome labor-unions for conspiring to raise wages and otherwise obstruct trade. The records of a number of these American trials for conspiracy were given in some of the earlier volumes of the work under review, and were referred to in an earlier notice of the work in THE DIAL (October 1, 1910).

But persecution, whether it be legal or otherwise, seldom puts an end to a political or social movement; and trade unionism in America did not cease with the conviction of the conspirators. Public opinion was far less hostile to the unions than it was in England prior to 1825, and the penalities imposed upon the laborers who had entered into these illegal combinations reflect the more tolerant attitude of the courts and the people. Nevertheless, these trials did serve among other causes to bring about a closer union of the labor organizations and to cause them to enter politics. Their desire to be freed from criminal prosecutions was not, however, the principal cause of the political labor movement which began about 1830. Briefly stated, the political demands of the laboring classes were, (1) free schools supported by taxation; (2) abolition of imprisonment for debt; (3) mechanics' lien laws; (4) abolition of compulsory militia service. Professor Commons says:

"These were the primary demands of the labor parties. They show that what the working man of the thirties asked was not mere equality before the law. He asked to be given a preference over property. Instead of an education vouchsafed only to the children of those who could afford it, he asked that the owners of property be required to pay for the education of children whose parents could not afford it. Instead of being compelled like owners of property to pay his debts, he asked to be exempted from the sacred obligation of contracts. Instead of equality with other creditors he asked that wages take precedence of all other forms of debt."

These demands have long since been granted, and they are now so commonly defended on broad social and political grounds that it almost surprises us to learn that they ever constituted

* A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. Volumes V. and VI., Labor Movement, 1820–1840; edited by John R. Commons and Helen L. Sumner. Volumes VII. and VIII., Labor Movement, 1840–1860; edited by John R. Commons. Volumes IX. and X., Labor Movement, 1860–1880; edited by John R. Commons and John B. Andrews. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.

the programme of a single class in the community. Yet at the time these demands were made by the laborers they were firmly resisted by the propertied classes; nor was the opposition entirely lacking in logic. "One of the chief incitements to industry among [the working] classes," says an editor of that period, "is the hope of earning the means of educating their children respectably or liberally." Free public schools, it was thought, would remove this incentive to labor. Absurd as this argument may seem to-day, it is probably as strong as those commonly put forth against the eight-hour working day, or against old-age pensions.

The movement for a shorter working day had its origin with the development of the factory system, and it soon became the principal demand of organized labor in the thirties. Throughout the century it was probably the most persistent demand made by the laboring classes, and it seemed to be logically accompanied by the demands for free schools and the extension of manhood suffrage.

Although the trade-union movement of the thirties did not result in the growth of national trade-unions, it did lead to local federations of them. Precursors of the modern central labor-unions are found in all the important cities of the period, and these city federations created a strong feeling of solidarity among the workers, unskilled as well as skilled. Nor was the feeling of sympathy and the desire for coöperation limited to the workers of a given locality. In 1834 a National Trades' Union Convention, made up of delegates from the various city federations, was held in New York, and annual conventions were held thereafter for a period of four years. Prison labor, coöperation, a shorter working day, female labor, and education, were the principal themes of discussion at these conventions. The movement for a shorter working day received the support of many persons outside of the laboring classes, and it made rapid progress after 1835.

The organized labor movement of the thirties almost entirely disappeared during the business depression following the crisis of 1837. Nothing very much like this spontaneous uprising and organization of the laboring classes appeared again until just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

In the mean time, the labor movement of the forties had taken the form of socialistic agitation and communistic experiments. Nowhere did the ideas of Charles Fourier and Robert Owen find such fertile ground as in America. Albert Brisbane introduced Fourierism into the United States; but Professor Commons finds the chief propagandist of this and other "isms" to have been Horace Greeley. Greeley was by training and by his natural sympathies a true exponent of radical democracy, and his advocacy in the "Tribune" of the utopian type of socialism did more than anything else to secure converts for the movement. Professor Commons is of the opinion that Greeley's strong advocacy of protectionism was due to his desire to aid the wage-earner. His doctrine was therefore not that of class consciousness, as is that of the modern political socialist.

Brook Farm, and most of the other associations which were started under the inspiration of this utopian movement, failed before the end of the forties, and their place was taken by the movement to secure equal rights in landed property, which was fathered by George Henry Evans, but received Greeley's support also. By inducing workingmen to go West and take up land, it was believed that the wages of those who remained in the East would be raised while at the same time rents would be reduced.

Another movement which made great progress between 1840 and 1860, and which was inspired by English success, was that of coöperation. Although this movement had the sympathetic support of the intellectuals and the land-reformers, it was distinctly a working-class movement. Much was expected of this reform movement; but although some temporary successes were gained in New York and in New England, on the whole the results were disappointing, and the movement was short-lived.

In the fifties, the workers once more turned their attention to trade-unionism. The majority of wage-earners seem to have accepted the belief that they were wage-earners for life, and that their hope of bettering their condition lay in the frank acceptance of this situation and in a concerted movement to raise the wages and the standards of living of wage-earners generally. Again do we witness the agitation for the shorter working-day. President Van Buren's order, issued in 1840, which made ten hours the length of the work-day for all government employees, was followed by an agitation to secure legislation by the States fixing ten hours as the length of the working-day for all employees in privately-owned as well as in public establishments. At first, even the employees believed that the reduction of working hours would reduce production. Where machinery was used, less labor would be

required, it was said, and higher wages would have to be paid. It was not until after the Civil War that Ira Steward gave expression to the modern doctrine on which the demand for the shorter working-day is based.

"Men who labor excessively are robbed of all ambition to ask for anything more than will satisfy their bodily necessities; while those who labor moderately have time to cultivate tastes and create wants in addition to more physical comforts."

The revival of the trade-union movement in the later forties and early fifties resulted in the establishment of several of the national trade-unions which are still in existence. Many more were added in the sixties and seventies. The new unions did not concern themselves much with coöperation or socialistic agitation, but set themselves the task of raising wages and of securing a part of the prosperity which came to the country in the wake of the California and Australian gold discoveries. Labor papers made their appearance in many cities, and the new unions made great use of the strike and the boycott to accomplish their ends. The city federations of the unions reappeared as a factor in the situation, and there soon began a movement to secure a national federation of the workers. The first efforts proved unsuccessful, but in 1866 the National Labor Union was formed, and for six years it represented in an influential way the interests of organized labor throughout the country. The National Labor Union started out with its principal object to secure the eight-hour day. It soon became involved in issues which lay outside the fields of labor interests, particularly greenbackism and woman's suffrage. The organization finally decided to enter politics; and here it was quickly made the tool of practical politicians. This ended its career.

The decade which began with 1870 will doubtless be known as a period characterized by the growth of secret orders. Some of these, like the Molly Maguires and the Ku-Klux Klan, were of an illegal sort. Others kept generally within the law, and exercised great influence. Such were the Patrons of Husbandry (more commonly known as the Grange), the Sovereigns of Industry, and the Knights of Industry. Only the two last named were distinctly labor organizations, although in the early days of these orders many laborers belonged to the Grange, and many who did not labor with their hands were members of the Knights of Labor. So long as the Knights remained a secret society, it was viewed with much suspicion by those outside the order; and little was known as to its policies or its membership until 1878, when it abandoned its policy of secrecy.

With the beginnings of the Knights of Labor and of the Patrons of Husbandry, the "Documentary History of American Industrial Society" comes to an abrupt close. The fragmentary sketch of the labor-movement which we have just given may afford the reader some idea of the scope of the last six volumes of the work. Of the contents of the hundreds of documents which Professor Commons and his colleagues have reprinted, this review can of course give little idea. They include hitherto unprinted extracts from the records of labor organizations which are now extinct, clippings from labor periodicals and pamphlets, extracts from the minutes of various conventions, and other material from out-of-the-way sources. In some of the volumes are to be found excellent introductions by the editors, which aid the reader to interpret the documents. It is a matter of regret that not all parts of the work have been thus interpreted. The final volume of the series contains a splendid index and finding-list of the sources.

The editors are to be congratulated on the completion of the work, the publishers on the way in which the material has been dressed, and the public on the wealth of documentary material which has for the first time been made easily accessible to the student.

M. B. Hammond.

Records of an Old Village Parish.*

"The Parish Chest in the Vestry," says Dr. Ditchfield, in his exceedingly interesting book on English Villages, "usually contains many documents which are of profound interest to the student of village antiquities. It contains the old church wardens' account-books, the parish registers, lists of briefs, and often many other papers and records which bear on the history of the parish. The old register books record the names of past generations of villagers, and many curious facts about the parish and its people which are not found in the dull dry columns of our modern books." We have nothing in this country which in historic interest exactly corresponds with the average English village or the English parish. And if such an institution as

* The Records of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, New York. Edited by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. Published by the Vestry. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: F. B. Howard.

the parish chest exists it is of very rare occurrence in the older towns of the Atlantic Coast. What Ditchfield refers to as the receptacle for valuable historical data may never have existed in the Hudson River town of Poughkeepsie, but the historical treasures which such a chest might be expected to yield up are still extant in sufficient number to provide material for a history of Christ Church Parish from the year 1755 down to a recent date. And in collating and transcribing and preparing for publication the earlier documents, the accomplished editor has not only produced a parish history which might well serve as a model for others who essay so difficult a task, but she has made a valuable contribution to the economic history of the older portion of our country and to the religious history of America.

It is a parish history,— hence a large amount of space in the sumptuous volume of 425 pages is allotted to matters of purely local interest. Yet in the numerous lists of those who have been subscribers or members at various times, there appear names of families and of persons of national or even world-wide fame. The history begins with an account of a missionary journey into Dutchess County, made in 1755 by the Rev. Samuel Seabury, Rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island. His report to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (the venerable S. P. G.) of his visit to Poughkeepsie aroused someone to publish a pamphlet, to which Seabury replied in another pamphlet — all of which was characteristic of the times. Seabury made further visits, and was succeeded by a missionary sent out by the S. P. G. to reside in Dutchess County and minister to the Church of England people of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill. For this clergyman a glebe was purchased in 1767. Thus began an alliance between the church people of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill which continued, not without mutual inconvenience and some litigation, until 1809. In the colonial, the revolutionary, and post-revolutionary periods, the records of the parish throw considerable side-light upon the economic conditions of those times. The account books show that the surplice ("surplus," "supplus," or "surplush"), used by the busy missionary in charge of Christ Church, was laundered but once a year; that a Chippendale card-table served as an altar in the first church edifice; that the parish purchased a "Tickett in the King's Bridge Lottery"; and, most curious of all, that the parish became involved in the ownership of a slave, "a neagro man Jack," who was taken by one of the vestrymen in part payment of the rent of the glebe in 1783, who ran away to Bennington in the "New Clames" (Vermont), was "gilty of steeling a hors," was cast into jail in New York, and altogether involved his new owner in an expense of twenty pounds, and was finally sold in Carolina at a loss of another twenty pounds. The vestryman makes a claim upon the parish for one-half his losses in the transaction.

Other documents relate to the action taken by the Committee of Safety against the incumbent of the parish as a Tory; to the complications arising in regard to the possession of the glebe; and to the case of the clergyman called from Connecticut in 1784, whose coming was delayed for three years because of debts owing in New York City, which made him liable to arrest and imprisonment if he came to reside within the state. In the subsequent period, while the parish reflects less of the social conditions, it yet catches reflections of the history of the Episcopal Church; and the editor's succinct statements of the rise and meaning of the various parties and schools of thought within the church, and of their influence upon the life of the parish of which she is writing, serve to accomplish her avowed purpose of making the history of the church of interest to the average layman.

ARTHUR HOWARD NOLL.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The making of the individual.

Pedagogy has been hard hit of late, and the blows have fallen generally enough to include, if not to concentrate upon, the advocates of child-study and of the interpretation of development as the clue to the goals and methods of training. Professor Kirkpatrick's volume on "The Individual in the Making" (Houghton) falls distinctly within the assailed territory. Yet the criticism, however severe, was not indiscriminate; and a discriminating judgment would leave room for tasks undertaken with a modest spirit of their limitations. This volume presents in an analytical temper the several periods of the child, the youth, and the man, and gives them a psychological and sociological interpretation. It then applies the leading results toward the shaping of an instrument that will help to mould character, and towards the determination of a goal that will help to guide endeavor. Though by no means superficial — since the author has done wisely to give himself space enough to set his topics in a suggestive medium of illustration — the conclusions remain on that general level of acceptability and plausibility which prevents them from making any more notable impression or attaining any more important position. There has been over-much literature of this kind, and some of

the feeble attitudes represented by it are reflected in the make-up of this book. Yet, placed in its class, it unquestionably stands high. Considering those to whom it is addressed, it will likewise be a useful book. It will coördinate thinking, and will assimilate views and attitudes on the part of those whose approach to applied psychology is through the accredited channels of education. The book is not, and is not intended to be, inspirational, but informational. The fact that this type of information is subject to abuse in inviting shallow generalization must not unduly prejudice one against it.

Light comments on things of the day.

Mrs. John Lane, in her "Talk of the Town" (John Lane Co.) continues the sort of bright and agreeable comment and criticism and suggestion that made her earlier volume, "The Champagne Standard," so favorably known to a wide circle of readers. The subject of her very first chapter, "The Tyranny of Clothes," offers abundant opportunity, which is embraced with alacrity, for the display of wit and sarcasm, and also for indulgence in exaggeration, which both here and elsewhere in the book she freely allows herself, not without effect, in a rhetorical sense. For example, she says: "Columbus discovered America, but the Americans discovered the straw hat. It is a question which discovery has been of the most vital importance." (Why, by the way, do so many present-day English authors deny themselves the use of the comparative degree?) And again, referring to the careless carrying of umbrellas, in a chapter on "The Minor Crimes," she asserts that "more harm is done by umbrellas poking and maiming mankind than by the deadliest ammunition known in warfare." This playful hyperbole is sprightly, and, for a time, amusing; but its repeated and excessive use tends to weariness. However, much can be forgiven an English author so friendly and appreciative in her comments on persons and things American. "England has no idea," she declares, "what good stock she lost when she lost her New Englanders."

Bennett the audacious.

As amusing as "Denry the Audacious," and even more interesting to those who like to read about the vicissitudes of a literary calling, is Mr. Arnold Bennett's frankly autobiographical narrative, "The Truth about an Author," which now first appears in an American edition, from the house of George H. Doran Co. The ruthless realism of the life of letters as he sees it is presented in a series of chapters describing the author's ten years' apprenticeship to and rapid mastery of journalism, editorship, dramatic and literary criticism, play-writing, story-writing, and novel-writing. It is the commercial side of it all that chiefly exhibits itself in its disillusioning and seamy aspect to the reader, who, if he pinned his faith exclusively on Mr. Bennett, would close the book in the conviction that literary success is wholly a matter of boldness, bluff, self-confidence, shrewdness, a knack of verbal expression, and an eye single to the main chance. A hard, glittering world, with everything appraised in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence, is the world of this commercially successful Jack of all literary trades. Amazingly alert, intensely high-strung, brilliantly versatile, a total stranger to doubt or timidity, and an artist to his fingers' tips, Mr. Bennett has gone far in the path he has broken for himself, and is likely to go still further. "The Truth about an Author" is as strikingly original, with all its ostensible faithfulness to facts, as anything its author has yet produced.

The real life and character of Talleyrand.

M. Bernard de Lacombe's volume on "Talleyrand the Man" (Dana Estes & Co.) centres about two episodes of the great Frenchman's career, one which scandalized the friends of the Church and another which scandalized her enemies. The first was the marriage of the ex-bishop to an adventuress, and the second was his surrender to the Church in the hour of death. The marriage caused scandal only in part because the career of Mme. Grand had been unusually spectacular, and mainly because Talleyrand had not been released from his vows, although he had been restored to the lay communion. He afterwards accounted for the act, in reply to questions of the Duchesse de Dino, by the remark: "I really cannot give you a sufficient explanation; it happened at a time of general disorder, when nothing seemed of much importance, neither oneself nor others." The First Consul practically forced the marriage upon Talleyrand in order to terminate a still more scandalous phase of the affair; but he never relished the appearance of Mme. Talleyrand at the Tuileries. M. de Lacombe tells the story that upon her first appearance after her marriage General Bonaparte said to her, "I hope the good conduct of the Citoyenne Talleyrand will cause the levity of Mme. Grand to be forgotten." Although the lady had a reputation for being stupid, her reply was pertinent: "On that point I cannot do better than follow the example of Citoyenne Bonaparte." The marriage proved to be an unendurable burden to Talleyrand, and separation followed long before the close of the imperial period. But the princess lived until 1835, within three years of Tallyrand's own death. Her death relieved him in several ways, and removed the principal obstacle to a reconciliation with the Church. The little coterie of eighteenth-century Voltairians who still survived were indignant at the possibility of this reconciliation, which seemed to them a betrayal of the principles of the Revolution. A curious psychological interest attaches to the tactful campaign conducted for months by his nearest friends, especially the Duchesse de Dino, her daughter Pauline, still a mere girl, and the Abbé Dupanloup, to bring him to the point of signing an acceptable retraction of his errors. He had been gradually approaching the final step for months, but postponed affixing his signature to the necessary

document until the very morning of his death. M. de Lacombe's attitude toward Talleyrand's career and conduct is indulgent. In touching upon dubious incidents, he discreetly avoids details. Upon Talleyrand's stay in America he has two pleasant chapters, which do not leave the impression that Talleyrand felt bitter toward the Americans, although the Duchesse de Dino years later recalls caustic remarks about them. The portion of Talleyrand's career prior to 1792 M. de Lacombe has treated in a previous volume, with the title "Talleyrand, évêque d' Autun."

Merry England in Middle Ages.

A vast amount of research has entered into the making of Mr. F. J. Snell's illustrated account of "The Customs of Old England" (Scribner). Drawing freely upon the works of other antiquaries, and supplementing these data with the results of his own studies, he has produced a score (less one) of chapters dealing successively with ecclesiastical, academic, judicial, urban, rural, and domestic customs. A few pages are devoted to the library bequeathed in 1327 to Oxford University by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester. "The librarian," we are told, "was granted a month's vacation and the library was closed on Sundays and holy-days, unless it should chance that a distinguished stranger desired to visit it, when leave was given him from sunrise to sunset, subject to the condition that he was not followed by a loud rabble." The ordinary open hours were from nine to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon. The catalogue took the form of a large board hung on the wall and inscribed with the names of both the books and their donors, "lest oblivion, the step-mother of memory, should pluck from our breasts the remembrance of our benefactors." Seventeen curious illustrations, chiefly from old manuscripts, give diversity to the book's contents. For information and suggestive hints the scholarly author ranges from the learned pages of "Archæologia," "The Archæological Journal," "The Antiquary," and Mr. E. F. Henderson's "Select Documents of the Middle Ages," to the fascinating scenes of the Waverley Novels, but with due note of warning where imagination rather than attested fact is placed under contribution. A good index closes the book.

Margaret Fuller as a follower of Goethe.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Braun's book entitled "Margaret Fuller and Goethe" (Henry Holt & Co.) is brought out as a centenary tribute to the most striking personality among the literary women of America. It has been customary to regard Margaret Fuller as a Transcendentalist: here she is portrayed in quite a different light. As a follower of Goethe she is distinguished from the Transcendentalists as being, for instance, more human, more truly æsthetic, more practical, less Puritanic, less religious in the doctrinal sense, less visionary. She had little sympathy with the idea of the constant struggle between spirit and flesh so tremblingly cherished by the Puritans: the belief of Goethe that "the human instincts are what the individual must ultimately turn to for the highest laws of his inner being" is said better to express her view. In this she differed from the Transcendentalists. In æsthetics she is recorded as notably dissident. The Transcendentalists "never had, nor could they have, a true appreciation of æsthetic beauty in the Goethe-Schiller sense. . . . Margaret Fuller, on the other hand, had imbibed too deeply from the rejuvenating fountain of Goethe's poetry and thought to be enticed into the caves of Transcendental mysticism, or upon the frosty heights of an imagined spirituality. It was on this fundamental Goethean principle that she differed from all the Transcendentalists." The portrayal of Margaret Fuller as a Goethean, and not a Transcendentalist, is the most important point advanced in the book. We would add one or two qualifying considerations. The attitude of the writer is rather that of the advocate than the judge. A warm admirer of his heroine and his hero, and with unimpeachable evidence of the admiration of the one for the other, he is too chary of admitting other evidence of other literary loves of the heroine, and of chronicling such changes in her devotion to Goethe as he acknowledges there were. Again, in claiming "Margaret" as a disciple of Goethe, he shows scant sympathy for what might be called the opposition camp — the Transcendentalists. The fact that in spite of her hero-worship, Margaret Fuller never lost her independence of spirit, is one to be noted before agreeing to accept her as a member of any one school. She walked according to her own nature, and led others — among them her husband; and she was unsubdued in death. Dr. Braun's book indicates clearly, however, that her indebtedness to Goethe has previously been too little recognized. In bringing this to mind, and in giving us a new view of a notable figure, the writer has rendered a service to students of our life and literature.

Travellers' tales 300 years ago.

The perils and hardships of travel three centuries ago furnish Mr. E. S. Bates with material for a most interesting volume, "Touring in 1600" (Houghton). For first-hand accounts of sixteenth and seventeenth century travel he has found no lack of contemporary authors to draw upon, such as Fynes Moryson, Sir Henry Wotton, Juan de Vargas, Lady Ann Fanshawe, Orazio Busino, and Francesco Chiericati, not to mention the abundant manuscript material available in many old libraries, especially in the Bodleian and the British Museum. Europe and the nearer East cover the itineraries described; but even in these unremote regions the difficulties and vexations of travel were formidable enough in 1600 to make one glad to make no nearer acquaintance with them than through the pleasant pages of Mr. Bates's book. Imagine the horrors of a sea-voyage which is thus described by one of the voyagers: "In the galley all sorts of discomfort are met

with: to each of us was allotted a space three spans broad, and so we lay one upon another, suffering greatly from the heat in summer and much troubled by vermin. Huge rats came running over our faces at nights, and a sharp eye had to be kept on the torches, for some people go about carelessly and there's no putting them out in case of fire, being, as they are, all pitch." And when the port was reached, what indescribably wretched inns received the travellers! A German tourist in Spain speaks of a Castilian tavern where the stable, the bedroom, the kitchen, the dining-room, and the pigstye are one, and even a papal envoy is obliged to sleep on straw in a wintry night with no fire. Numerous illustrations from old prints help to confirm these tales of almost incredible hardship in travel, while they also amuse the reader with their crudity of design and rudeness of execution. A bibliography and an index complete the work, which contains as much of diversion and information as one could reasonably desire.

The Young Turks, and problems of the near East.

Recent events in Mediterranean lands give a peculiar timeliness to Mr. H. Charles Woods's careful first-hand study of "The Danger Zone of Europe: Changes and Problems in the Near East" (Little, Brown & Company). Tripoli, it is true, has no place in the book's contents; but a long chapter on the Turkish army and navy, and another on the new *régime* that sprang into being a little more than three years ago, gain especial interest from the present Turko-Italian difficulty. Other chapters treat of the Albanian question, the Cretan question, the independence of Bulgaria, the position of Servia, Montenegro, and Bosnia, Greek military and naval matters, Asia Minor, and the Armenian massacres of two years and a half ago. To this latter subject three considerable chapters are devoted, in an earnest attempt to arrive at causes and to state results. Not all the blame is laid by the author on the Turks; he believes that "the massacres were probably remotely caused by the talk of equality which roused the Moslems to a state of fury, by the extreme orators of both religions, by the somewhat foolish actions of a very small section of the Armenian community, and by the feebleness and negligence of the governmental officials in the localities in which the massacres actually occurred." Two extended tours through the "danger zone" have placed Mr. Woods in a position to speak with the authority of an eye-witness, and his report of things seen and heard was well worth printing. With its many views and portraits the book is of most inviting appearance.

Vacation days in Lower Normandy.

Vacationing in Lower Normandy is the theme of "The Belmont Book" (Dutton), by a literary woman whose home for years has been in Paris, who writes novels, who chooses in this instance the pseudonym "Vados" but is addressed by the characters of her book as Madame Vanburgh, and who is vouched for by no less an authority than Mr. Arnold Bennett in an eminently characteristic seven-page Introduction. Belmont is of course not the real name of the secluded hamlet whose peasant folk and simple customs and rustic festivals are idealized and bathed in an atmosphere of something like enchantment by the author of "The Belmont Book." But the name signifies nothing: the pretty Norman hamlet would be made by "Vados" to smell as sweet by any other. As a sample of the book's quality a passage from a peasant banquet scene in the chapter entitled "Harvest" may be given. "Lamy folded back his shirt-sleeves and proceeded to carve the birds. It is not easy to distribute two chickens among fourteen persons so that each has a satisfactory portion, but he managed very adroitly; if the helpings were small, there was plenty of lettuce and mountains of mashed potatoes." Mr. Arnold Bennett's Introduction, beginning, "I quite meant to write this book myself," and continuing with no distressing bashfulness about the use of the first personal pronoun, and with a sufficiency of short, positively assertive, sometimes would-be startling utterances, in the manner at present affected by sundry English writers, is not the least striking feature of the book, whose pages gain attractiveness also from the frequent bits of French verse pertinently quoted, and from the abundance of dialogue throughout.

A houseboat honeymoon.

Passing their honeymoon on a half-million-dollar steam yacht would probably bring far less of keen enjoyment to the honeymooners than did the wedding journey in a "shanty-boat" procure for Mr. John L. Mathews and his blushing bride. Not that we are told of her blushing, but at any rate we do learn in "The Log of the Easy Way" (Small, Maynard & Co.), which is both written and photographically illustrated by the bridegroom, that not only the first month of wedded happiness, but also three or four more, were most agreeably spent in floating down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers in a hundred-dollar house-boat to New Orleans. To be exact, it was on the unromantic waters of the Chicago Drainage Canal that the little craft was launched; and there the adventurous couple, on the afternoon of their marriage, started on their river-voyage and their life-voyage together. The modest expenses of this fluvial wedding-tour were easily paid out of the returns from newspaper stories and correspondence executed on the way. It is evident that Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" has by no means exhausted the fruitful theme of Mr. Mathews's narrative. Fortunate in the choice of his mate, who was as fond of roughing it as himself, the captain of the "Easy Way" has none but wholesome and enjoyable experiences to relate, even though the inevitable mishaps and delays and disappointments did include themselves in the things to be recorded. There was plenty of sight-seeing on land as well as lazy drifting with the current, and the book suffers from no lack of variety in its contents.

Essays for those who can read and run.

The Rev. Frank Crane's volume of "Human Confessions" (Forbes & Co.) conforms to a type which modern journalism has imposed upon literary ideals. The author assumes that important topics may be suggestively disposed of within a limited frame of two pages. To characterize the result, one might in the same vein invent the phrase of "Glimpses of Life from a Moralizing Car-Window," or speak of each essay as a sentimental "rhapsodette." Given a mind that is independent if not original and takes its views by flashes, the result must at times be suggestive, and often stimulating. Mr. Crane in so far accomplishes his purpose. It is difficult to touch upon an attitude that binds these beads of impressions into a chain; but a strand that appears and reappears is, in his own language, a conviction that there is no "Preferred stock" in the intellectual life, and that "the Common stock" carries the best values. This philanthropic fallacy is in turn due to a rather assertative type of human sympathy that, in its desire to make ways smooth and to encourage the despondent, blinds itself and loses the larger outlook and the higher opportunity. Yet this is preëminently the field of individual temperament and insight. Doubtless this type of essay makes its appeal to those who wish to read and be impressed as they run.

China's "grand old woman."

The second biography of the Great Empress Dowager of China to be issued within the year comes from the facile pen of Mr. Philip W. Sargeant, former editor of the Hongkong "Daily Press." The material for a fair and exhaustive story of China's Old Buddha is not yet available for western scholars; perhaps it may never be, for little is really known of her career before 1898, and much remains to be learned of her conduct since that time. Mr. Sargeant's account, which might properly be called a sketch of China's relations with the powers since 1834, is marked by a keen appreciation of the Chinese point of view in the many difficulties in which the Empire was involved: the foreign wars, the missionary question, the demands for concessions, the Boxer rising. And for the Empress herself he evinces a high admiration, unwilling as he is to attempt "to indicate definitely which way the verdict on her character ought to go." Acceptable as is the volume for its general tone of fairness and its interesting style, yet it must suffer in comparison with "China under the Empress Dowager," which covers the same ground, and which, because of its use of Chinese sources, added largely to the knowledge possessed by westerners concerning this unquestionably great character. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Indian names of places on Long Island.

To those who maintain that all work must have some immediately practical value, must show some result in dollars and cents or something equally material, Mr. William Wallace Tooker's work on "Indian Place-Names on Long Island" (Putnam) will not appeal. But, fortunately, there are others who can find a real value in a work of this kind. The volume contains detailed studies of nearly 500 Algonkin names of places on Long Island and adjacent islands; a list of Algonkin names suitable for country homes, clubs, etc.; and extensive bibliographies of contributions to the study of Indian nomenclature. An examination of the work proves that it has value, not only because it contains much interesting information, but because it furnishes a historical background for the study of a modern community, explains the origin of numerous additions to the dictionary, and throws a light on the methods and results of race-contact when the English and the Indians came together in early colonial history. The conditions of this contact are not always well understood by the historians of later days; and any study which, like this one, helps to an understanding of primitive America, should be welcome. One thing is very clear to the layman who examines the list of Algonkin words, and that is that the place-names of the Southern and Western Indians are much more euphonious than those of the North-east. Compare, for example, Jiskhampog with Notasulga, or Wussoquatomiset with Opelousas.

The smallest of the republics of South America.

The sixth and last volume of Scribner's "South American Series" is on Uruguay, the smallest of the South American countries. The author is W. H. Koebel, who is already known to students of South American history as the author of two books on Argentina. Like Mr. Koebel's other books, this one is very comprehensive in its contents. He endeavors to present in outline a description of everything of interest relating to the country. He takes up, therefore, for detailed treatment the physiography of the country, the population, history, and politics, the makers of history and directors of politics, the government, foreign interests and influence, manners and customs, industries, trade, city life and ranch life, and natural resources. The volume is well printed and well illustrated, and the style is better than that of Mr. Koebel's books on Argentina. The work is especially valuable as the only adequate English account of Uruguay.

Horace's letters modernized and paraphrased.

Horace at his best, in the mellow maturity of his fifth decade, is the Horace of the Epistles. Their shrewdness and geniality make these familiar letters agreeable reading for all time, despite their homiletic tone and not infrequent platitude. Fifteen of the twenty-three Epistles have been freely rendered, or paraphrased, and provided with an Introduction and explanatory notes, and with illustrations and two sketch maps, by Mr. Charles Loomis Dana and Mr. John Cotton Dana. When it is added that the Elm-Tree Press, of Woodstock, Vermont, publishes these "Letters of Horace for Modern Readers," and that excellent reproductions of some of Van Veen's illustrations, and also of photographs taken especially for the work, embellish the volume, some con-

ception can be formed of its artistic appearance. To render more attractive to the modern reader these selections from letters written nearly two thousand years ago, the translators have not shrunk from omissions and amplifications. It is a little surprising that in their choice of the more interesting and suitable letters they have omitted the short and excellent eleventh of the first book, "Ad Bullatium," which contains that oft-quoted line, "Cœlum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt." The purpose of the book, however, seems in general to have been admirably attained. The edition is limited to five hundred copies.

BRIEFER MENTION.

"La Lyre d'Amour," edited by Mr. Charles B. Lewis, is an anthology of French love poems published by Messrs. Duffield & Co. It devotes much of its space to the earlier periods, and, in fact, comes down no further than 1866, this limitation resulting from the impossibility of getting permission to reproduce the copyrighted poems of certain modern authors.

"The Oxford Book of English Verse" is the model upon which Sir George Douglas has prepared, and the Baker & Taylor Co. have published, "The Book of Scottish Poetry," a handsome volume of nine hundred pages. The best critical texts have been followed, and the contents bring the exhibition down to the present time, including such writers as John Davidson and Mr. Andrew Lang — to say nothing of the youngsters.

Professor H. C. Nutting has prepared for the American Book Co. "A Latin Primer" which should do much to encourage the beginning of the study in grades below the high school. It is given not a little of human interest, partly by pictures, and partly by the introduction of interesting material and colloquial phrasing. The work will presently be followed by a "First Latin Reader" in continuance of the plan upon which the primer is based.

Translations of Dante are less frequent now than they used to be, and Mr. C. E. Wheeler's new version of the entire "Divine Comedy" (Dutton) brings with it something like a sense of novelty. It is a dignified and painstaking version in *terza rima*, which will compare favorably with the best of previous experiments in this measure. The "Temple" notes are borrowed almost bodily by Mr. Wheeler, who also admits a considerable amount of indebtedness to the "Temple" version. The work is published in three volumes.

We must say once more of "The Statesman's Year Book" (Macmillan), upon the present occasion of its forty-eighth annual publication, that it belongs to the class of absolutely indispensable books of reference. It is still edited by Mr. J. Scott Keltie, who notes with regret the death of Mr. I. P. A. Renwick, his collaborator in the work for something like a score of years. The United States Census Statistics for 1910 are introduced as far as they are yet available. The volume fills nearly fifteen hundred pages.

Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff is editing a series of books for the National Municipal League, in which has just appeared a volume on "City Government by Commission" (Appleton). It gives the history of commission government as applied to cities, an explanation of what it is, the popular arguments for and against it, and an extensive account of the results obtained in several cities, large and small, which have adopted it. The spread of the movement certainly has been rapid, and no city has taken a backward step. Two years ago only fifty cities had adopted the plan; to-day a hundred and fifty-six are operating under this system, and over two hundred more have it under consideration. They will do well to get the facts from Mr. Woodruff's book.

"The Teaching of Geometry," by Professor David Eugene Smith, is a treatise published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. Its reading should be urged upon teachers of the subject, who are only too often contented with a rule-of-thumb and mechanical method of instruction. Geometry is really a fascinating study, viewed in the light of its history and through philosophical spectacles, but most of our students are not made to see in it anything more than a dry and disagreeable task. A book like this will be found to have a surprisingly vitalizing influence upon the mind.

One of the most successful achievements in the series of Riverside Press Editions (Houghton Mifflin Co.) is the reprint of "Ecclesiastes," just issued in an edition of 335 copies. It is a small volume of some forty pages, printed from the Riverside Caslon type, with large rubricated initials at the beginnings of paragraphs. A feature of unusual interest is the series of borders reproduced from Geofroy Tory's Book of Hours, published in 1524–5. One of these borders surrounds each page. They are splendidly reproduced and printed; and their clean-cut lines and wonderful decorative quality are a joy to the eye wearied of modern wash drawings and bizarre ornamentation. The old Hebrew discourse seems almost to acquire an added beauty in this new setting.

A broad-margined limited edition of "Letters from Francis Parkman to E. G. Squier," edited by Mr. Don C. Seitz, is published by the Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The letters, twenty-four in number, extending from 1849 to 1870, with two wide gaps of silence, exhibit the young historian entering upon and carrying forward his great historical work under those well-known disadvantages of defective eyesight and troublesome head that made the completion of his task a triumph of will-power no less than of scholarship. "My eyes I don't mind," he courageously asserts in 1849. "I can get along without them; but to have one's brains stirred up in a mush, may be regarded as a decided obstacle in the way of intellectual achievements. Give me the tithe of a chance and I will do it." The letters are pleasantly intimate as well as scholarly.

Mr. Edward Payson Morton is the author of a small treatise on "The Technique of English Non-dramatic Blank Verse" (R. R. Donnelley & Sons, Chicago), discussing the subject under the captions of Lines, Cæsuras, Feet, and Tone-Quality, with special considerations of individual poets. The work is based upon exhaustive tabulations of the actual practices, in the details considered, of the important English poets and many early minor poets. From the results, general rules are laid down governing the conventions which obtain among these writers of blank verse, and ignorance of which, the author contends has vitiated many judgments which have been passed upon that form of poetic expression. The book is the result of an immense amount of patient and detailed labor, the steps of which are reproduced, as the author explains, not because he wishes to attach undue importance to fractional variations in the frequency of certain usages, but to show definitely the steps by which he reaches his results.

NOTES.

November 4 is the date now definitely settled upon for the publication of Mr. William de Morgan's new novel, "A Likely Story."

Mr. Christopher Welch has written an exhaustive study of "The Recorder and other Flutes in relation to Literature," which Mr. Henry Frowde will publish shortly.

It is feared that the final revision of the proofs of the second volume of "The Life of Lord Beaconsfield" will not be completed in time for publication before the close of this year.

"European Years: The Letters of an Idle Man," edited by Mr. George E. Woodberry, is the title of a book, not previously announced, to be issued immediately by the Houghton Mifflin Co.

The November "Century," the first number of the eighty-third volume, contains for its first article an account of eighteenth-century color prints and the vital part they played in English society, by Mr. Royal Cortissoz.

A new series to be called "The Little Biographies" is announced by Messrs. Constable of London. The first volumes will be devoted to "Lafcadio Hearn," by Mr. Edward Thomas; "The Three Brontës," by Miss May Sinclair; and "J. M. Synge and the Irish Dramatic Movement," by Mr. Francis Bickley.

Particularly timely is the announcement from John Lane Co. of the early publication of a volume entitled "About Algeria," by Mr. Charles Stamford Thomas, covering Algiers, Tlemcen, Biskra, Constantine, and Timgad. It will contain eight original drawings and twenty-four reproductions from photographs.

Mr. Thomas Hardy has dramatized his Wessex tale, "The Three Wayfarers," and it will be performed at Dorchester in November by the Dramatic Section of the Dorchester Debating Society. On the same occasion the Society will perform for the first time another Hardy play, "The Distracted Preacher," arranged by Mr. A. H. Evans.

The vigorous temperance tract of that veteran and tireless reformer, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, "On the Firing Line in the Battle for Sobriety," is now issued in a special edition for the use of libraries, preachers, teachers, etc., to whom it will be sent on receipt of five cents for cost of delivery. The original edition was published at fifty cents a copy.

Two more important American volumes in "The Home University Library," which Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. publish in conjunction with Messrs. Williams & Norgate of London, have just been arranged for. They are "English Composition," by Professor Wm. T. Brewster, the American editor of the series, and "Latin America," by Professor Wm. R. Shepherd of Columbia.

"The Vocational Guidance of Youth," by Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, and "Individuality," by Professor Edward L. Thorndike, are two small books published by the Houghton Mifflin Co. in their series of "Riverside Educational Monographs." Both are compact and suggestive treatises, which will be found well worth the attention of teachers and school administrators.

A new idea in library-report illustration has been conceived by the new librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library. Mr. Charles E. Rush, who succeeded Mr. Purd V. Wright at that important post, adorns his first annual survey of bibliothecal progress with a number of delicate fancy sketches in pen-and-ink, representing library readers and their characteristic attitudes in a vivid and amusing manner. The whole pamphlet breathes the freshness and hopefulness properly belonging to a new administration.

Mr. Martin Nijhoff, publisher, of The Hague, announces the forthcoming publication, if the number of subscribers is sufficiently large, of a volume containing hitherto unpublished letters of John Locke to Nicholas Thoynard, Philip van Limborch, and Edward Clarke. The correspondence is edited by Dr. Henry Ollion, of the University of Lyons, with the assistance of Professor T. J. de Boer, of the University of Amsterdam.

Library Bulletin No. 1, on "Farm Colonies," comes from the New York School of Philanthropy, and is made up of selected titles of books and articles in the school's library on Farm Colonies for Vagrants and Convicts. The list covers three double-column pages and embraces both general treatises and those pertaining more especially to particular countries or to States of our own country. These Bulletins are issued only after being submitted to experts, and are likely to prove useful and trustworthy to librarians.

The Honorable John Bigelow, in spite of his ninety-four years, is actively engaged part of each day on his "Retrospections of an Active Life." Three volumes of this book have already been published by the Baker & Taylor Co. A fourth volume Mr. Bigelow has now ready for press; and he is working on a fifth volume, a large part of which he has already completed. These two later volumes will derive especial interest from disclosures of political and diplomatic occurrences which have not been hitherto published, and will throw light on certain important developments of the past thirty years.

Miss Mary Antrim, the Polish Jewess whose graphic sketches of life in her native Polotzls have recently enlivened the pages of "The Atlantic," has begun in the October issue of that magazine some chapters of her remarkable autobiography. From the first instalment we quote a few lines to tempt the reader to make further acquaintance, if he has not yet done so, with a piquantly interesting writer. "Merrily played the fiddlers at the wedding of my father, who was the grandson of Israel Kimanayer of sainted memory. The most pious men in Polotzls danced the night through, their earlocks dangling, the tails of their long coats flying in a pious ecstasy." In such vivid pen-strokes does her narrative abound.

The Dickens and Thackeray centenaries will be fittingly marked by the publication, by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, of noteworthy new editions of the complete works of these novelists — a "Tavistock" Dickens and a "Cornhill" Thackeray. These two sets, though they will represent exceptional care in editorship and the highest skill in book-making, are simple in design. They contain all the original material in illustrations, prefaces, and dedications, published in the earlier editions of each of these authors' works, and approved respectively by them. Each volume in each set opens with a preface briefly explaining the circumstances in which it was written, — that is, the place of writing and, in such cases as is possible, the origin of the plot and the date of first publication are given. And in these notes information is also given regarding the various illustrations and portraits. Each volume in each set has also a very full and very careful table of contents

of its own. The Dickens set will comprise thirty-six volumes, and the Thackeray twenty-six. Both sets will be offered for sale by subscription only.

Some additional announcements from the Oxford University Press include the following: "Poets and Poetry," by John Bailey; "Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association," Volume II., collected by H. C. Beeching; "A Shakespeare Glossary," by C. T. Onions; "The Progress of Japan, 1853–1871," by J. H Gubbins; "The Full Recognition of Japan," by Robert T. Porter; "Historical Portraits, 1600–1700," by Emery Walker, H. B. Butler, and C. R. L. Fletcher; "A History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon," by Vincent A. Smith; "Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland," by John Abercromby; "Christian Antiquities in the Nile Valley," by Somers Clarke; "The Oxford Book of German Verse," compiled by H. G. Fiedler, with preface by Gerhart Hauptmann; "Peaks and Pleasant Pastures," by Claude Schuster; "A Year of Japanese Epigrams," translated by W. N. Porter; "Ye Solace of Pilgrimes," by John Capgrave, edited by C. A. Mills; "Military Architecture in England," by A. Hamilton Thompson; "The Poems of Digby Mackworth Dolben," edited by Robert Bridges; "The Works of Thomas Deloney," edited by F. O. Mann, in the "Oxford English Texts"; "The Poems and Masques of Aurelian Townsend," edited by C. K. Chambers, and "Gaya's Traité des Armes," edited by C. ffoulkes, in "The Tudor and Stuart Library"; "Wordsworth and Coleridge: Lyrical Ballads, 1798," and "Hurd's Letters on Chivalry and Romance," edited by E. Morley, in "The Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry."

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

November, 1911.

Aguinaldo, Capture of. Gen. Frederick Funston. *Scribner.*
Anglo-American Arbitration and the Far East. A. Kinnosuke. *Review of Reviews.*
Aristocracy, Our Endangered. C. M. Francis. *Bookman.*
Beauty in American Life, Place of. Walter M. Cabot. *Forum.*
Bennett, Arnold, Bibliography of. Lenox Astor. *Bookman.*
Blois, The Romance of. Anne H. Wharton. *Lippincott.*
Bohemia, Message of. Louis Baury. *Bookman.*
Borden: Canada's Premier. Agnes C. Laut. *Rev. of Revs.*
Buffon and the Problem of Species. A. O. Lovejoy. *Popular Science Monthly.*
Business, Picket Line of. Henry K. Webster. *Everybody's.*
Business, The War on. J. Stanley-Brown. *World's Work.*
Canada's Relations with the United States. Premier R. L. Borden. *Review of Reviews.*
Canadian and American Political Methods. Henry Jones Ford. *North American.*
Caribbean, Charting and Lighting the. Herbert J. Browne. *Review of Reviews.*
Chopin among the Novelists. Edna Kenton. *Bookman.*
Church, The, and the Mountain. Z. Humphreys. *Atlantic.*
Cleveland's Administrations. James F. Rhodes. *Scribner.*
Coal in Bering River Field (Alaska). G. F. Kay. *Popular Science Monthly.*
College, An Undergraduate View of. R. S. Bourne. *Atlantic.*
Color Line, A World-Wide. U. G. Weatherly. *Popular Science Monthly.*
Columbian City, The. Alice Meynell. *Atlantic.*
Commune, Experiences in. Mme. de H.-Lindencrone. *Harper.*
Composition, Compulsory, in Colleges. Thomas R. Lounsbury. *Harper.*
Constitution, Should it be Flexible? M. Smith. *No. Amer.*
Coöperative Farmer, The. John L. Coulter. *World's Work.*
Coronation Week, Impressions of. Mary K. Waddington. *Scribner.*
Cotton Farm, Law Office to. R. W. Page. *World's Work.*
Court of Claims, Stories of the. C. F. Cavanagh. *Bookman.*
Courts, Criticism of. George W. Alger. *Atlantic.*
Cuba, The Condition of. Forbes Lindsay. *Lippincott.*
"Divina Commedia," A New Source of the. Arthur Bennington. *North American.*
Dress and the Woman. Katharine F. Gerould. *Atlantic.*
El Dorado, Through the Gateway of. C. Whitney. *Harper.*
Farmers on Farm Life. W. L. Nelson. *World's Work.*
Farmers, Railroading Knowledge to. O. Wilson. *World's Work.*
Food Supply, Conservation of. H. P. Armsby. *Popular Science Monthly.*
Football, Great Moments of. Edward L. Fox. *American.*
Fox and Drag Hunting in America. H. R. Poore. *Scribner.*
Gafsa, Stones of. Norman Douglas. *North American.*
Great Refusal, The. Ethel P. Howes. *Atlantic.*
"Hamlet" in the Hamlets. George Jean Nathan. *Bookman.*
Hawaiian Sugar Industry. Ray Stannard Baker. *American.*
Husband, Young, Problems of the. E. S. Martin. *Harper.*
International Law, Deficiencies in. Rear-Admiral Mahan. *North American.*
Insect Parasitism. W. M. Wheeler. *Pop. Science Monthly.*
Iowa Farmers, the Ruling Class. J. B. Weaver, Jr. *World's Work.*
Irish Question, The. Sidney Brooks. *Forum.*
Jerusalem to Jericho. Lewis G. Leary. *Scribner.*
Journalism, One Phase of. Joseph S. Auerbach. *No. Amer.*
La Follette, Robert M., Autobiography of—II. *American.*
Labor Leader's Story, A. Henry White. *World's Work.*
Land, Eighty Millions of Acres Awaiting Farmers. M. O. Leighton. *World's Work.*
Lee, General, and the Confederacy. T. N. Page. *Scribner.*
Liszt, Romantic Life of. Francis Gribble. *Bookman.*
"Little Landers," Hope of. John L. Cowan. *World's Work.*
London River, The Port of. Ralph D. Paine. *Scribner.*
Mark Twain. Albert Bigelow Paine. *Harper.*
Mathematics, American. G. A. Miller. *Popular Science Monthly.*
Mathematics and Engineering in Nature. Arnold Emch. *Popular Science Monthly.*
Mecca, Speeding Pilgrims to. William T. Ellis. *Harper.*
Monroe Doctrine in the Balance. Julius Chambers. *Forum.*
Mona Lisa, Case of. Baron B. Q. di San Severeno. *Bookman.*
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Wilson, Woodrow: An Autobiography—II. William Bayard Hale. *World's Work.*
Woman, The Primitive Working. A. G. Spencer. *Forum.*

List of New Books.

[The following list, containing 253 titles, includes books received by The Dial since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES

Serving the Republic: Memoirs of Civil and Military Life. By General Nelson A. Miles. Illustrated, 8vo, 340 pages. Harper & Brothers. $2. net.

The Life and Works of Winslow Homer. By William Howe Downes. Illustrated, 4to, 344 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $6. net.

The Life of Andrew Jackson. By John Spencer Bassett. In 2 volumes, illustrated, 8vo. Doubleday, Page & Co. $5. net.

Reminiscences of General Basil W. Duke. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, 512 pages. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

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Goethe and His Woman Friends. By Mary Caroline Crawford. Illustrated, 8vo, 465 pages. Little, Brown & Co. $3. net.

George Bernard Shaw: His Life and Works. A Critical Biography. By Archibald Henderson. Illustrated in photogravure, etc., 8vo, 543 pages. Stewart & Kidd Co. $5. net.

Forty Years of Friendship: As Recorded in the Correspondence of John Duke, Lord Coleridge, and Ellis Yarnall. Edited by Charlton Yarnall. With portrait, 8vo, 355 pages. Macmillan Co. $3. net.

The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon. By Sir Henry Craik. In 2 volumes, with portraits, 8vo. Macmillan Co. $5.50 net.

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The Life of George Cabot Lodge. By Henry Adams. 12mo, 206 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

The Eleventh Hour in the Life of Julia Ward Howe. By Maude Howe. With portrait, 12mo, 73 pages. Little, Brown & Co. 75 cts. net.

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HISTORY

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Memories and Studies. By William James. 12mo, 411 pages. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75 net.

Horace: The Letters of Horace Presented to Modern Readers. Edited by Charles Loomis Dana and John Cotton Dana. Illustrated in photogravure, etc., 8vo, 104 pages. Woodstock, Vt.: The Elm Tree Press. $3. net.

Democracy and Poetry. By Francis B. Gummere. 12mo, 334 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Family Letters of Richard Wagner. Translated, indexed, etc., by William Ashton Ellis. 8vo, 322 pages. Macmillan Co. $1.35 net.

Bob Hardwick: The Story of His Life and Experiences. By Henry Howard Harper. 8vo, 303 pages. New York: The De Vinne Press.

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